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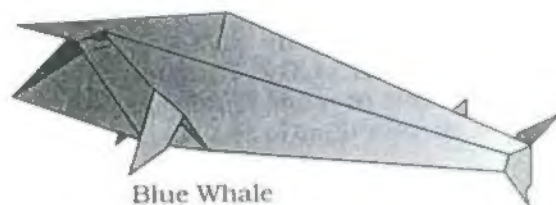
**** Very Complex



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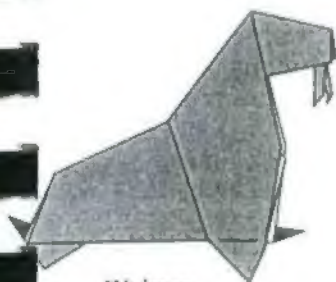
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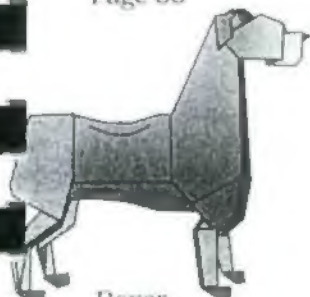
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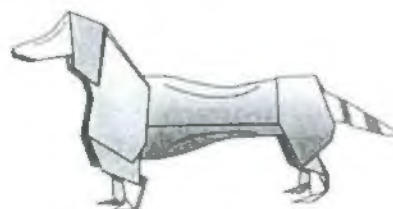
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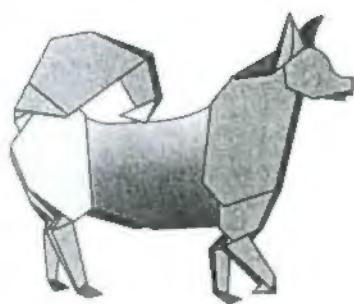
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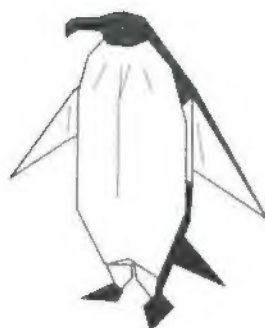
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Origami Sculptures



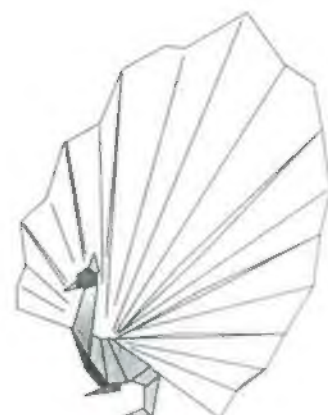
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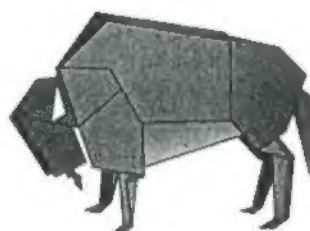
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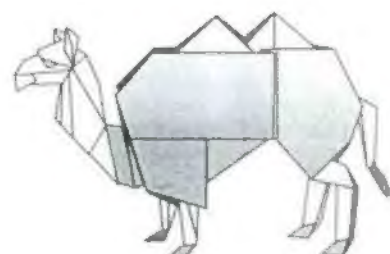
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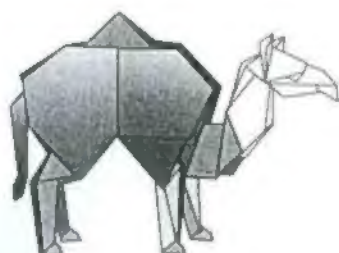
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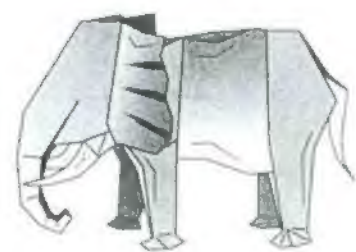
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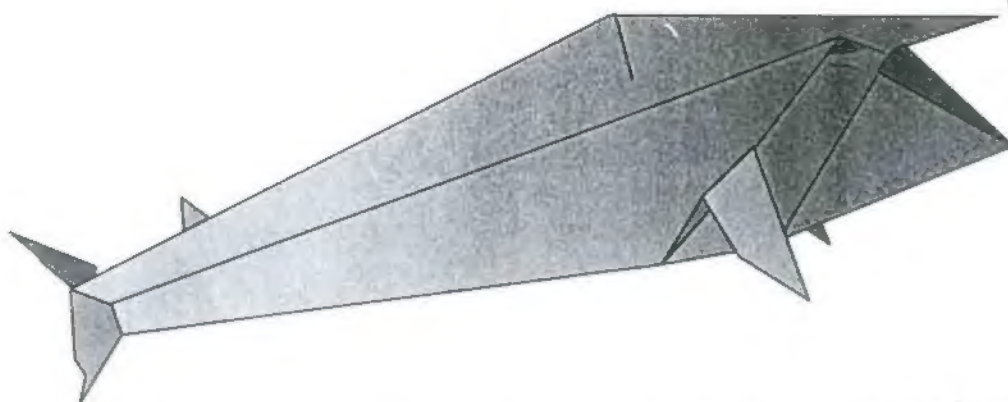
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Elephant

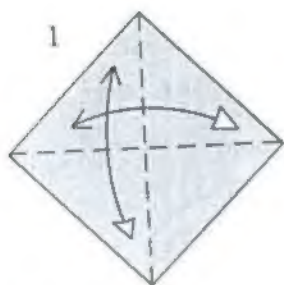
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Blue Whale

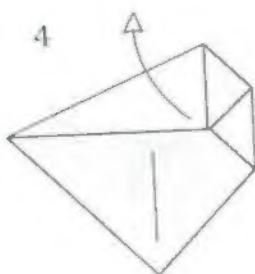
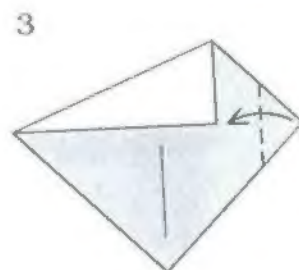
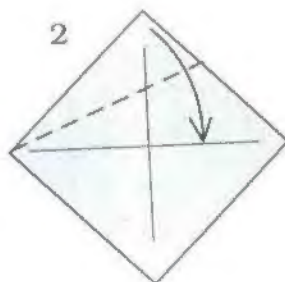


This is the largest animal in the world. The blue whale is 100 feet long and weighs over 150 tons. It spends the summers in polar waters eating over four tons of small shrimp a day. During the winter it swims towards the equator to breed.

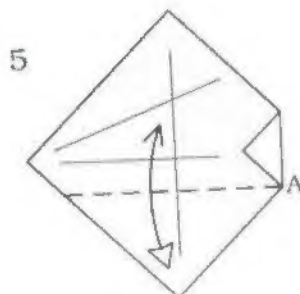
The blue whale is a baleen whale. Baleen whales have no teeth but instead, hundreds of plates in the mouth which hang from the upper jaw. The plates, called baleen, strain out food from the water.



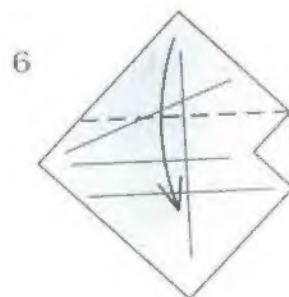
Fold and unfold along the diagonals.

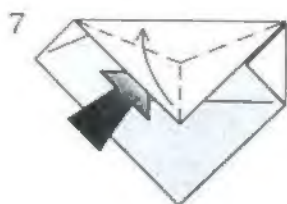


Unfold.

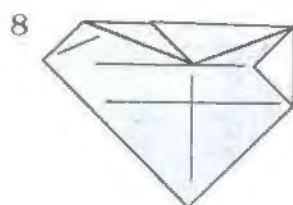


Fold up and unfold using A as a guide.

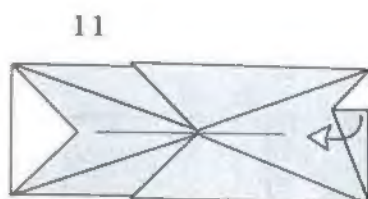




Rabbit-ear.



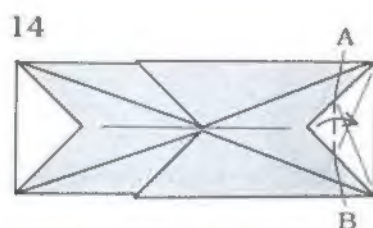
Repeat steps 6-7
on the lower part.



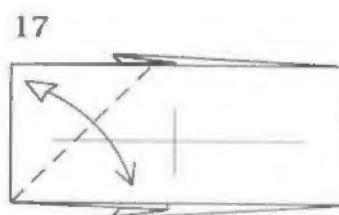
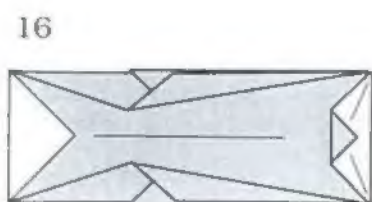
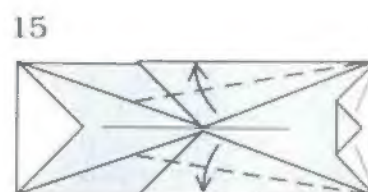
Unfold.



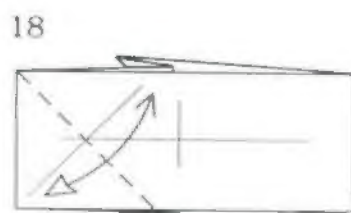
Unfold.



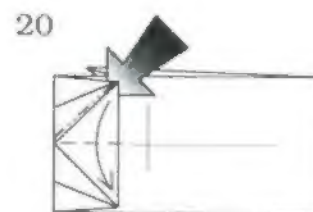
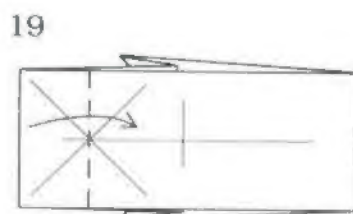
Use A and B as guides.



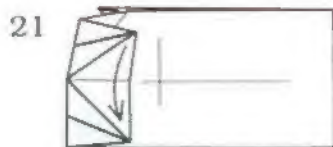
Fold and unfold.



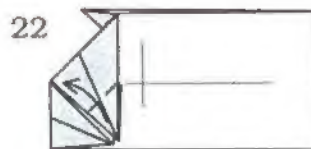
Fold and unfold.



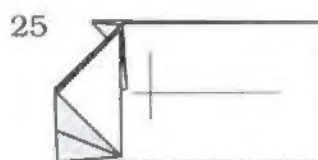
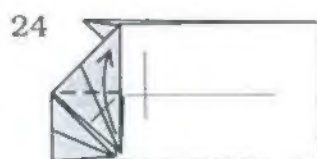
The squash fold is introduced.
Place your finger as shown by
the large arrow.



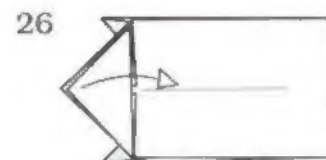
This is a three-dimensional intermediate step.



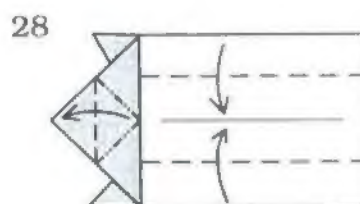
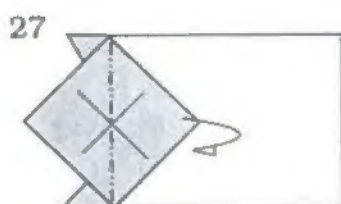
Unfold.



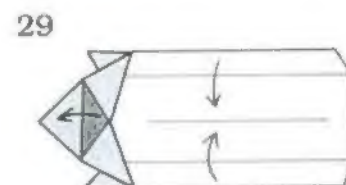
Repeat steps 20-24.



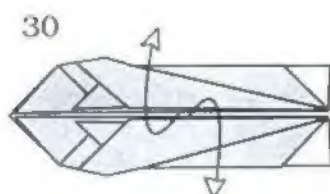
Unfold.



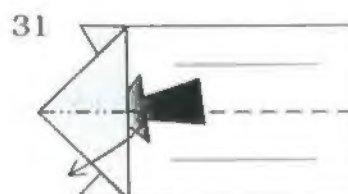
One form of the petal fold is introduced.



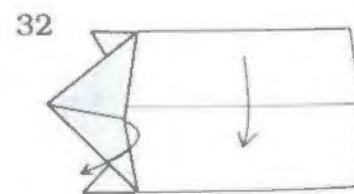
A three-dimensional intermediate step.



A completed petal fold.
Unfold it (back to step 28).

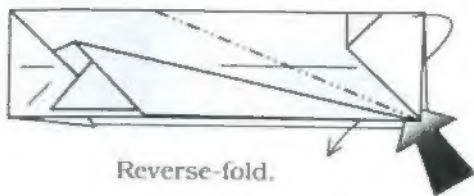


This is similar to a squash fold.



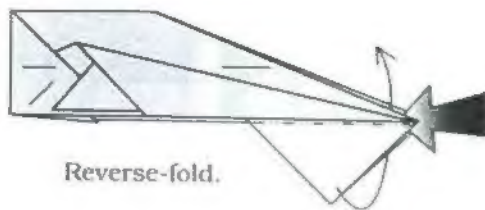
A three-dimensional intermediate step.

33



Reverse-fold.

34



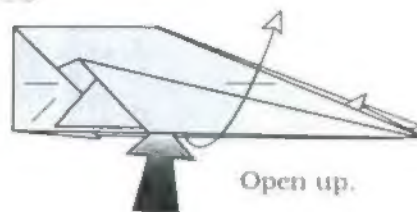
Reverse-fold.

35



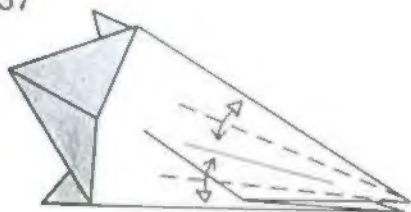
Reverse-fold.

36



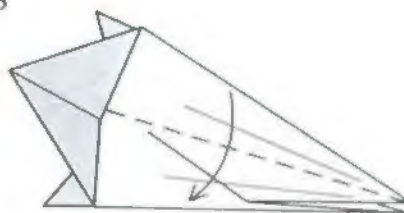
Open up.

37



This is a three-dimensional figure. Fold and unfold.

38



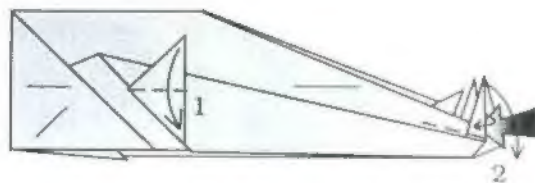
Close.

39



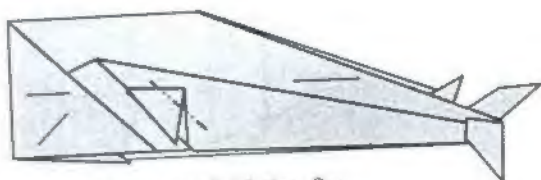
1. Fold the fin up.
2. Reverse-fold the tail.
Repeat behind.

40



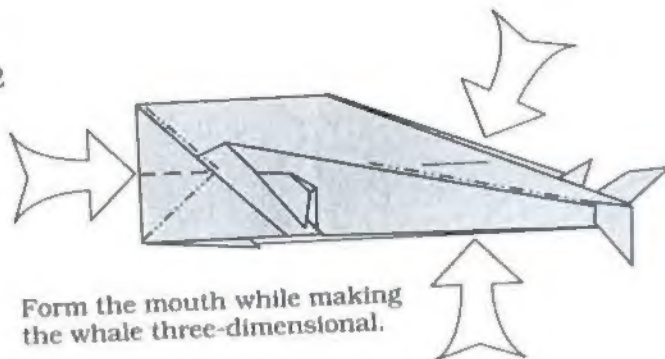
1. Fold the fin down.
2. Make a little squash fold for the tail.
Repeat behind.

41



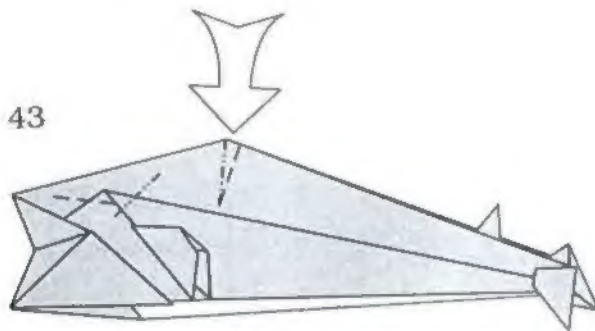
Reverse-fold the fin.
Repeat behind.

42



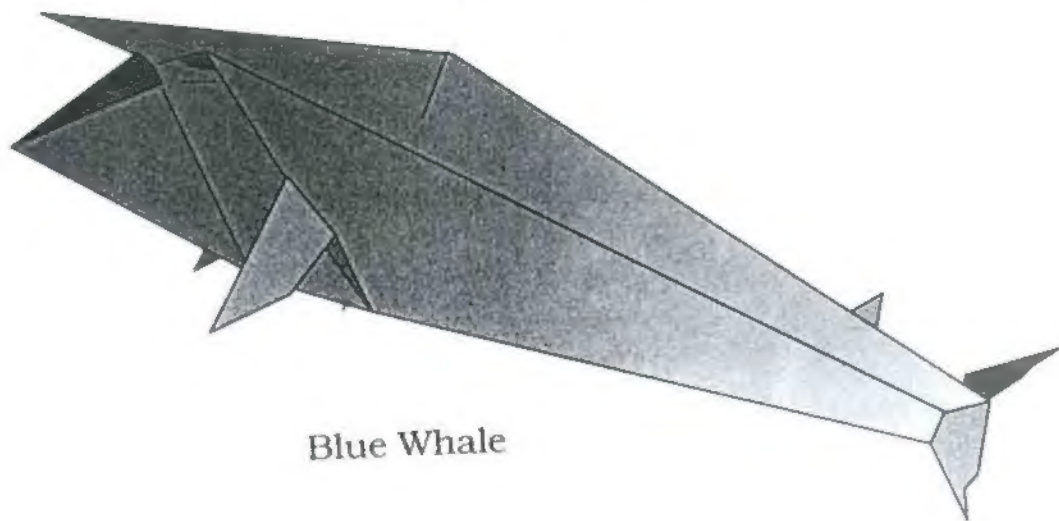
Form the mouth while making
the whale three-dimensional.

43



Form the eyes while
folding the mouth down.

44

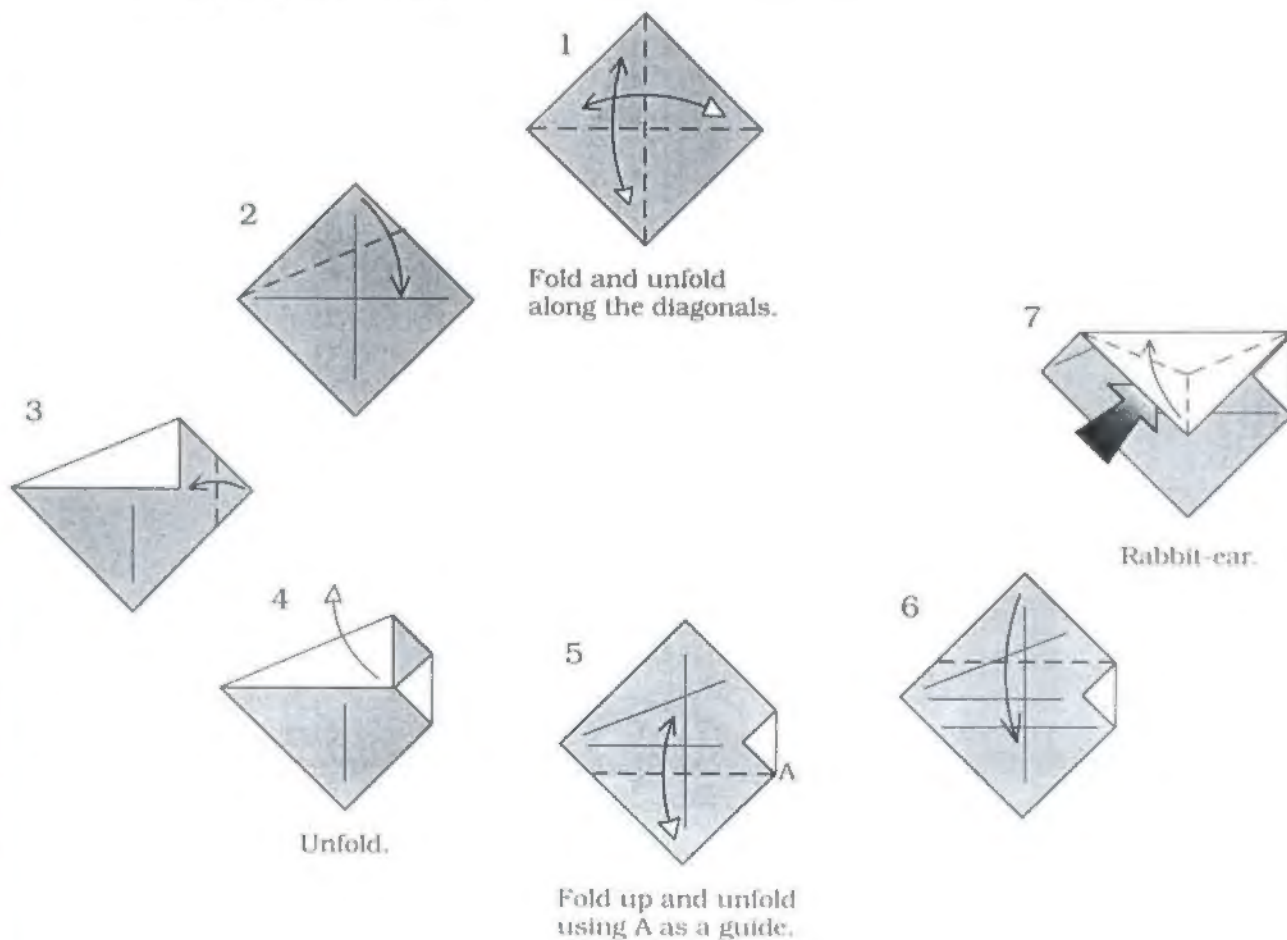


Blue Whale

Narwhal



About sixteen feet long, this small whale is found in groups of 15-20 along the Arctic coasts and rivers north of Alaska. It has only two teeth, which grow from the tip of the upper jaw. The male narwhal's left tooth grows straight out to form the nine foot tusk. It eats crabs, shrimp, squid, and fish.



8



Repeat steps 6-7
on the lower part.

9



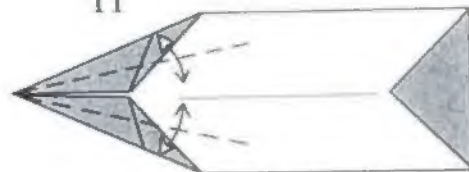
Unfold.



10

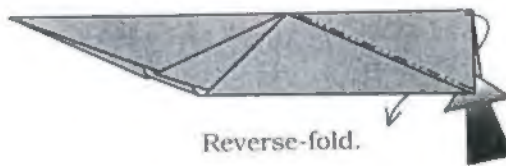


11



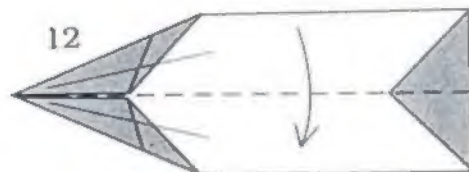
Fold and unfold.

13

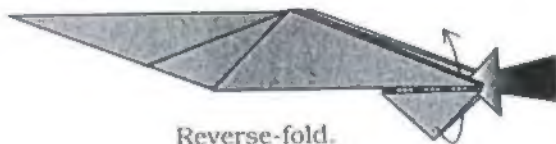


Reverse-fold.

12



14



Reverse-fold.

15



Reverse-fold.

16



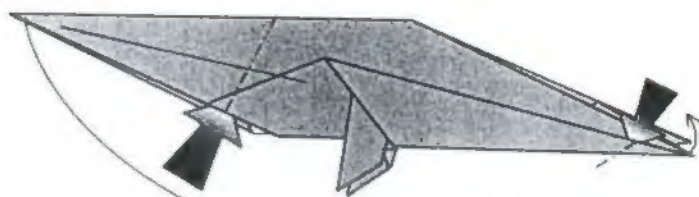
Repeat behind.

17



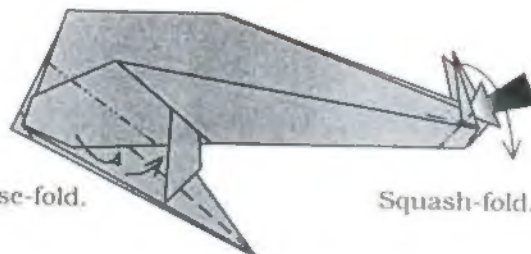
Repeat behind.

18



Reverse folds. Repeat behind.

19

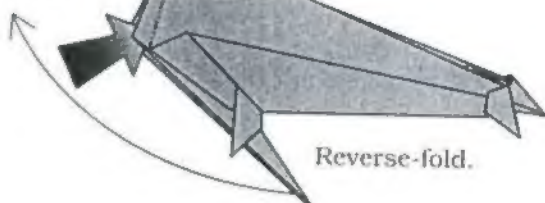


Reverse-fold.

Squash-fold.

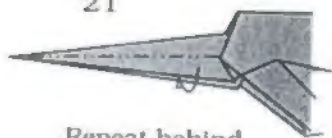
Repeat behind.

20



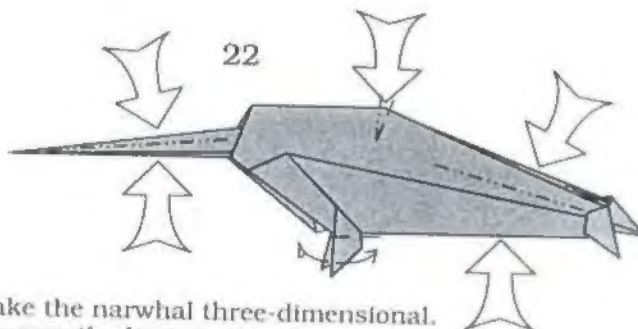
Reverse-fold.

21



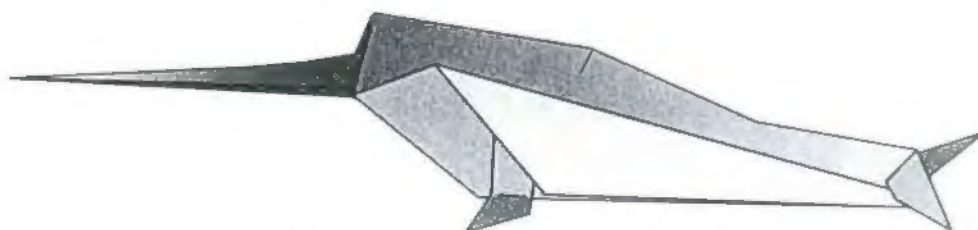
Repeat behind.

22



Make the narwhal three-dimensional.
Squeeze the horn to thin it.

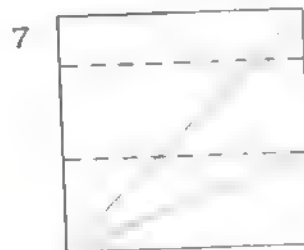
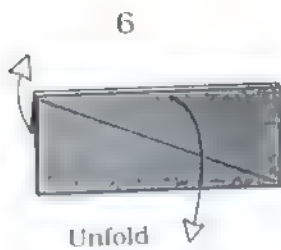
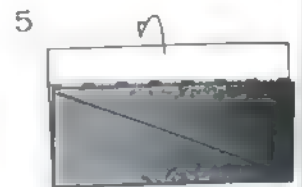
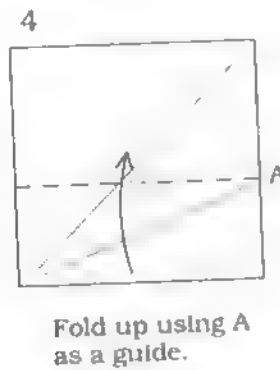
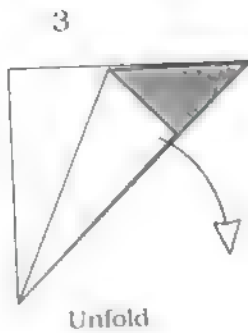
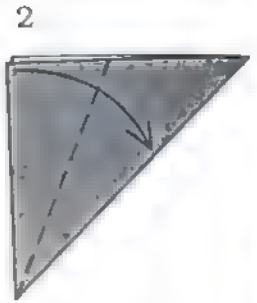
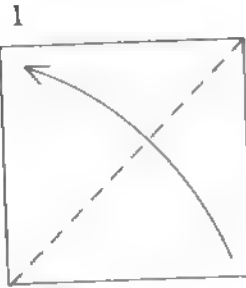
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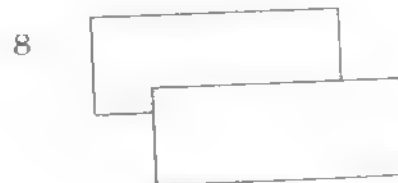
Narwhal

Dollar Bill

This shows how to convert a square into two rectangles which each have the proportions of a dollar bill. It can be used to fold the walrus (next model).

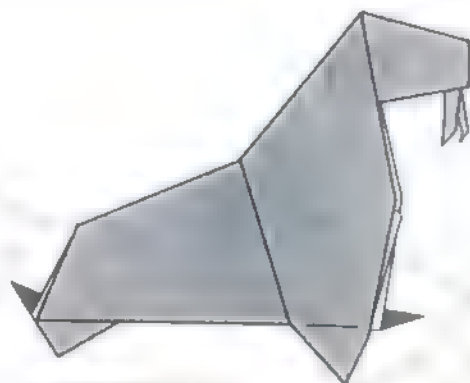
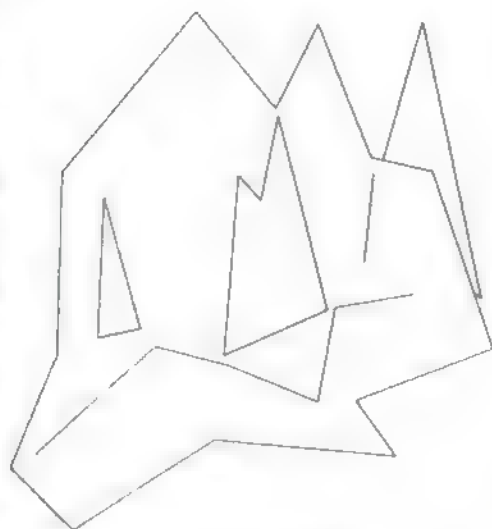


Cut along the dotted lines. The two larger rectangles have the proportions of a dollar bill



Dollar Bills

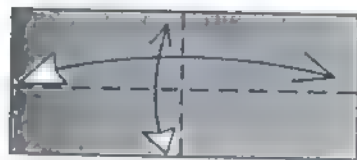
Walrus



This mammal lives on ice floes in the North Atlantic, North Pacific and Arctic Oceans. It is about eleven feet long and weighs 3000 pounds. With its tusks, it can dig up mollusks, crustaceans, and fish to eat.

These social animals spend much of their time resting and sleeping in the sun. They hate to be disturbed while sleeping. A walrus that is hit accidentally by another one's flipper will make a sound and hit another walrus. Then all would hit each other until they finally go back to sleep.

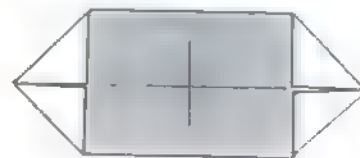
1



2

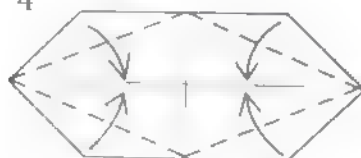


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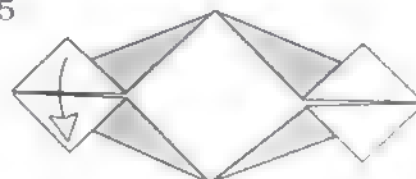


Begin with a dollar bill. Fold and unfold

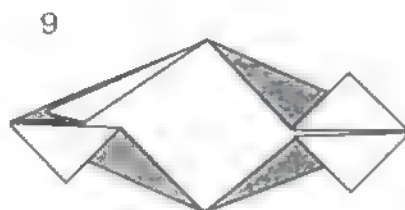
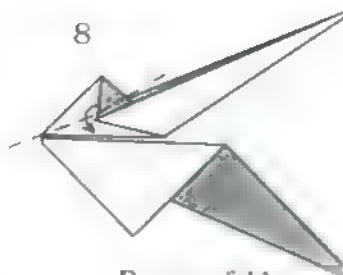
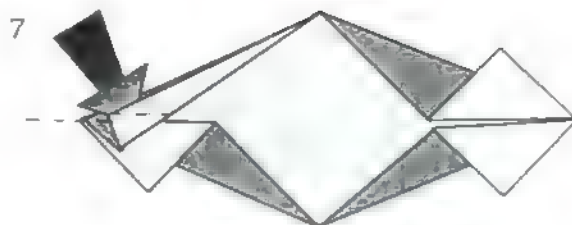
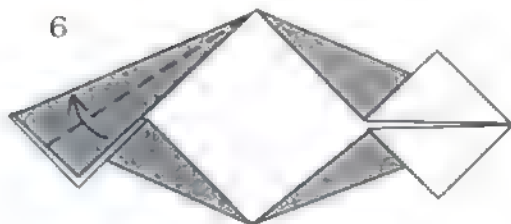
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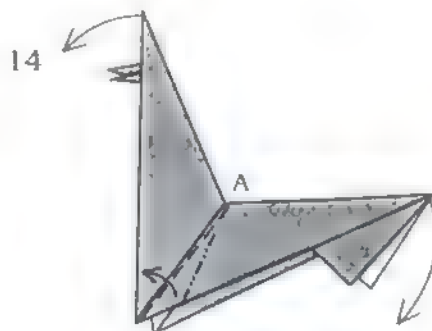
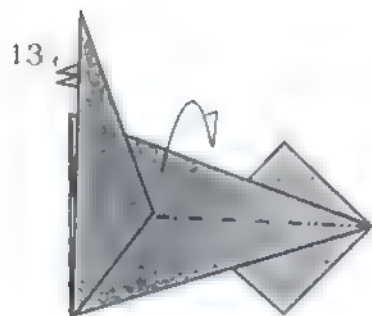
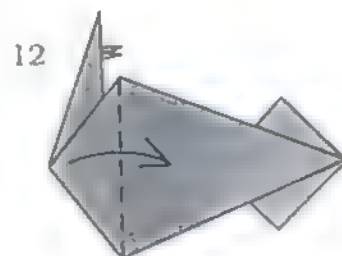
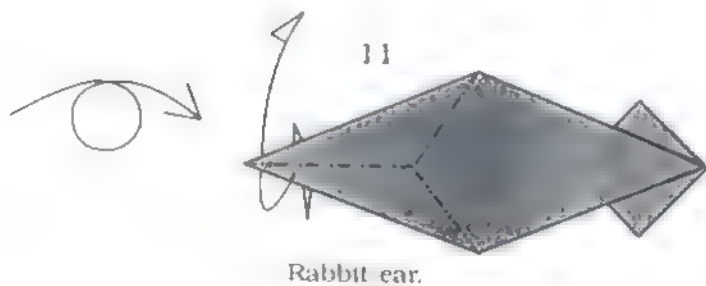
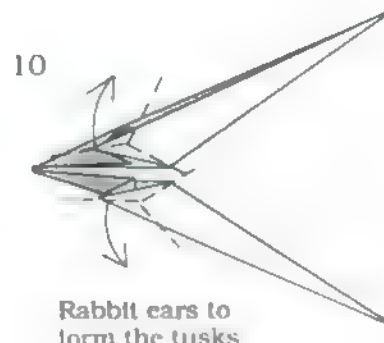
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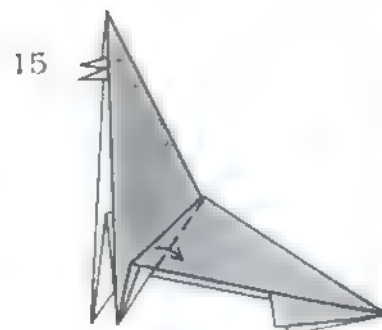
Unfold



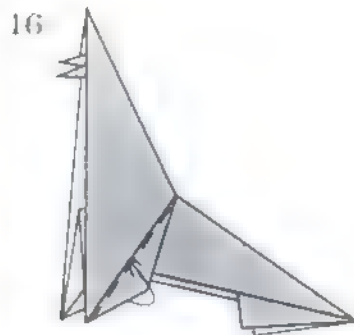
Repeat steps 5-8.



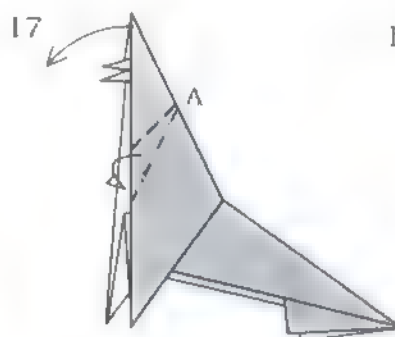
The outside crimp fold is introduced. A crimp fold is symmetric with respect to the front and back. Pivot around A



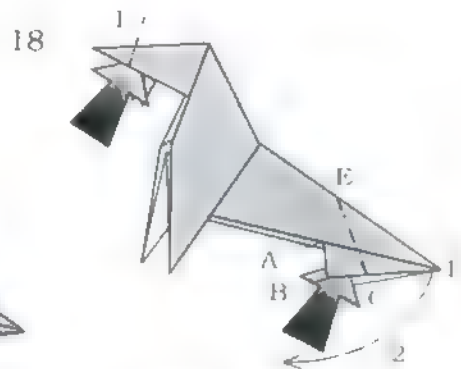
Repeat behind



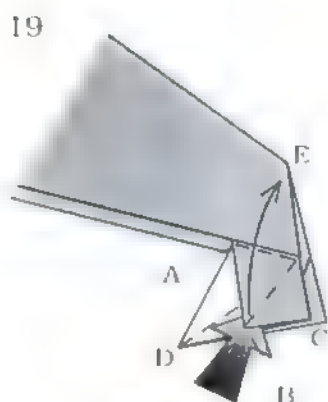
Tuck inside. Repeat behind.



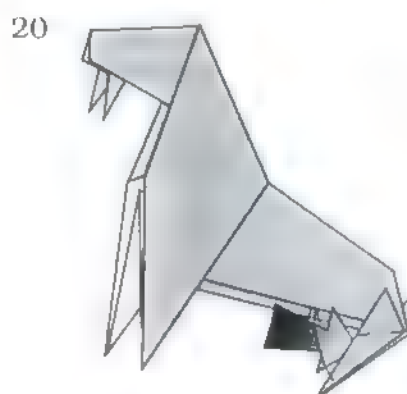
The inside crimp fold is introduced. Pivot about A.



1. Reverse-fold the tip inside.
2. Reverse-fold so that
 - a. Line C-D touches B and
 - b. Line E-D meets A

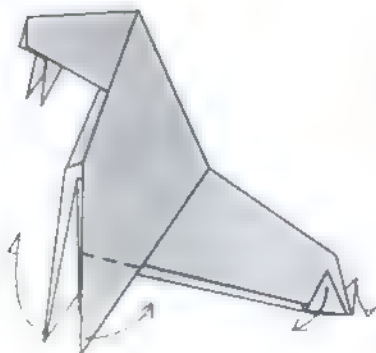


Squash-fold
Repeat behind

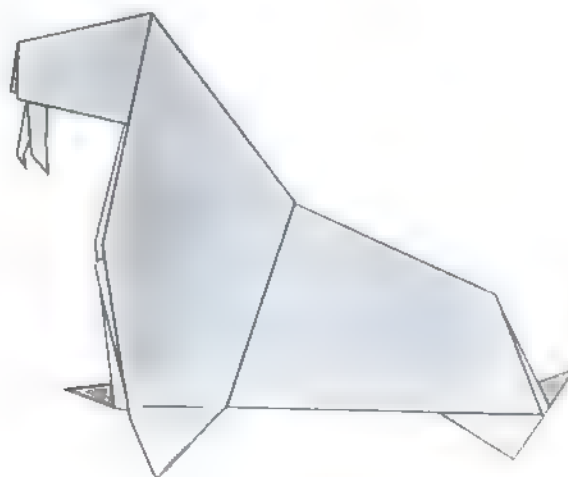


Reverse-fold the tip
and tuck it inside
to lock it

21

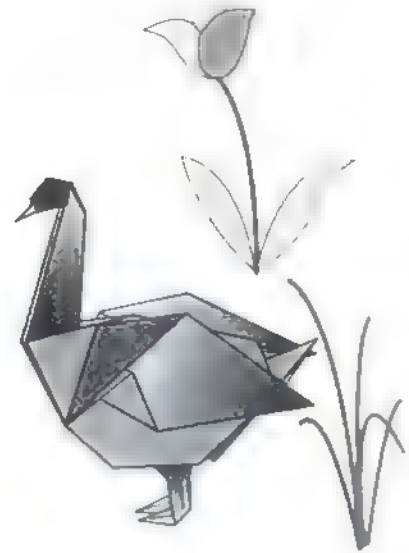


22

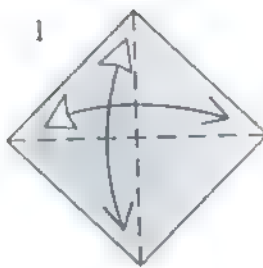


Walrus

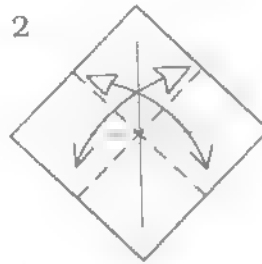
Goose



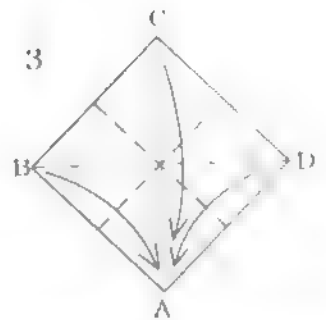
About two to three feet tall, these web-footed birds are closely related to the duck and swan. They migrate north in summer and south in winter, often flying in a line or V formation while honking energetically. Large flocks are found in grassy marshes and in grain fields. Geese eat grasses, seeds, and aquatic plants.



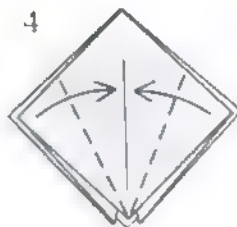
Fold and unfold along the diagonals



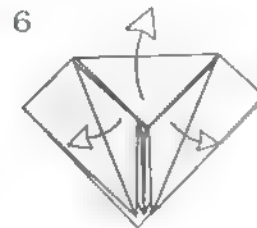
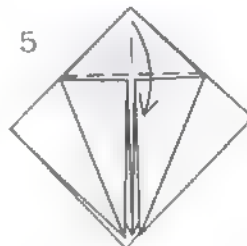
Fold and unfold.



Collapse along the creases so that corners B, C, and D lie on top of A

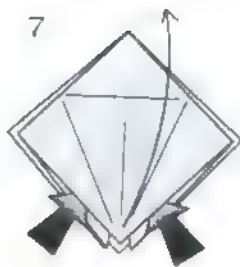


This is the Preliminary Fold Kite-fold

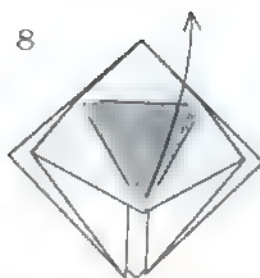


Unfold

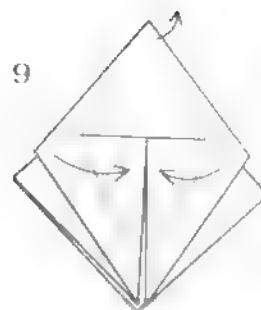
The folding and unfolding in steps 4-6 prepare for the petal fold. While doing the petal fold (steps 7-10) only fold upon the creases formed from steps 4-5



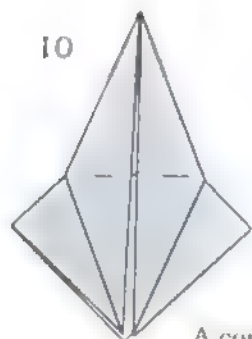
Begin the petal fold.



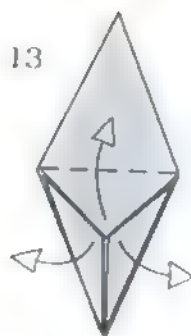
A three-dimensional intermediate step.



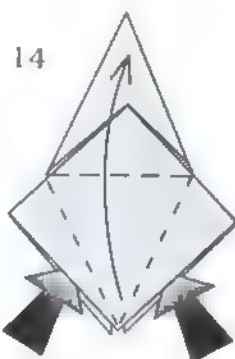
A three-dimensional intermediate step



A completed petal fold.



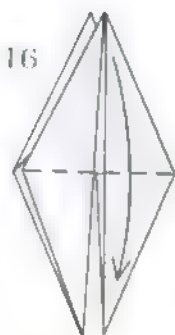
Unfold



Petal fold (repeat steps 7-10)



The Bird Base



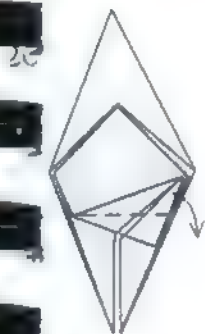
Fold A to B.



Unfold.



Fold A to C



21



Unfold

22



Repeat steps 19-21 upon the same flap but in the opposite direction.

23



25

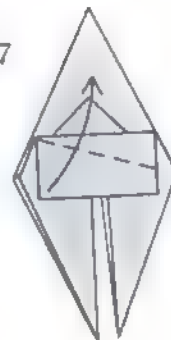


Pull out some paper from inside.

26

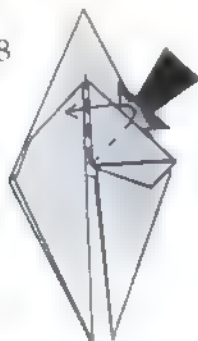


27



fold down on the existing crease

28



Squash-fold.

29



Reverse-fold.

30

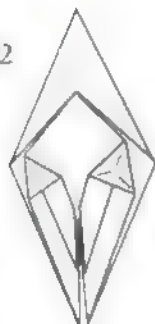


31

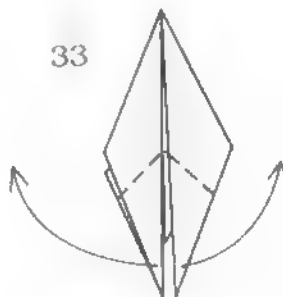


Spread-squash-fold

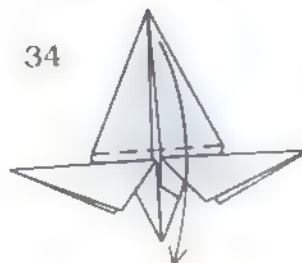
32



33



34





35

Rotate



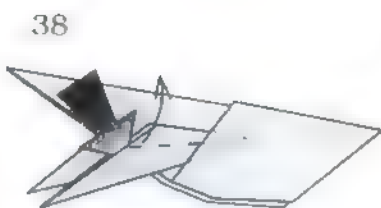
36

Repeat behind.



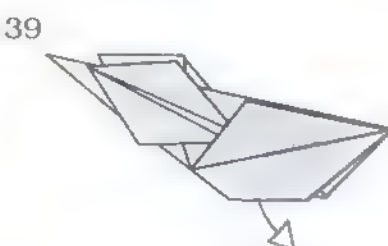
37

Repeat behind



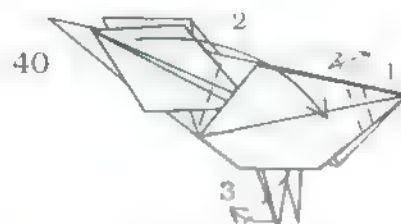
38

Squash-fold Repeat behind



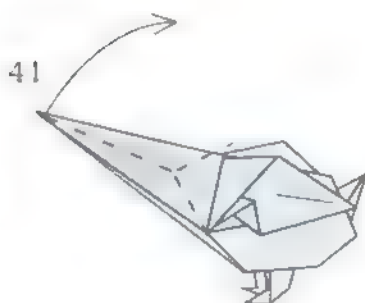
39

Reverse-fold
the legs down.



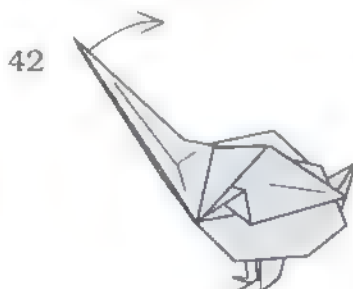
40

1. Crimp-fold the tail
2. Fold the wings down
Repeat behind.
3. Reverse-fold the feet
Repeat behind



41

The double rabbit ear
is introduced. This
fold is symmetric with
respect to the front
and back



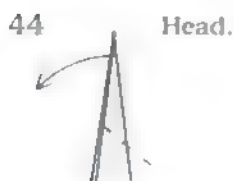
42

An intermediate step
showing the formation
of the double rabbit ear.



43

1. Fold behind, repeat behind
2. Squeeze the legs and flatten
the feet so the goose can stand



44

Head.

Reverse-fold.



45

Outside-reverse-fold.



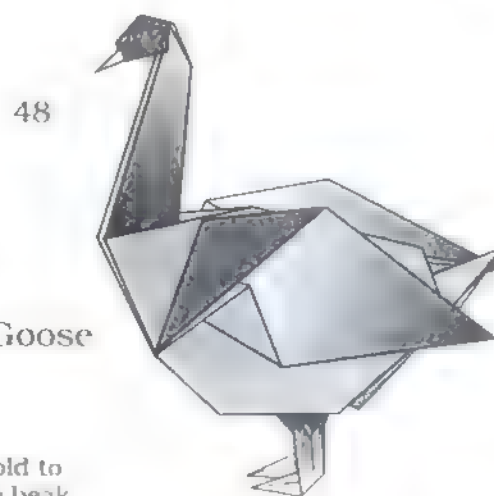
46

Pull out some paper from
inside to make the head
wider Repeat behind



47

Crimp-fold to
form the beak

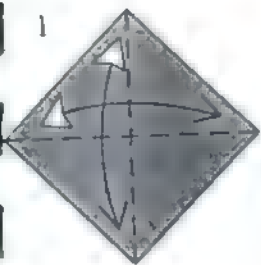
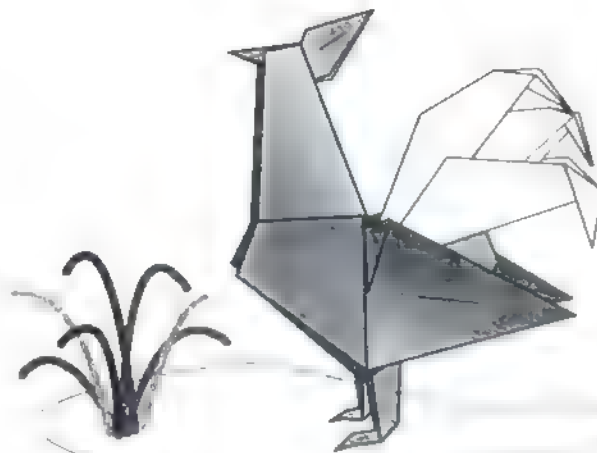


48

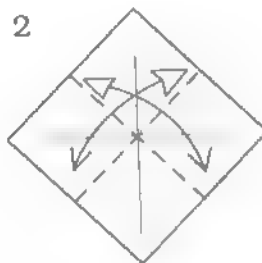
Goose

Rooster

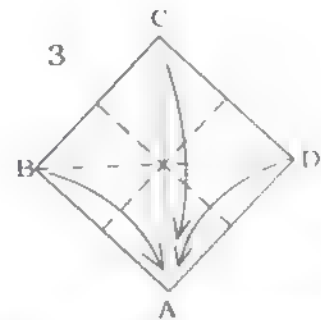
This is the adult male chicken. Roosters developed from the wild red jungle fowl of India and have been domesticated for 5000 years. Roosters had been used for fighting and show.



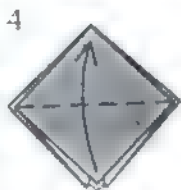
Fold and unfold along the diagonals



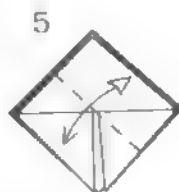
Fold and unfold.



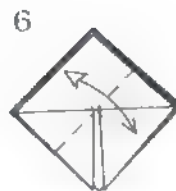
Collapse along the creases so that corners B, C, and D lie on top of A.



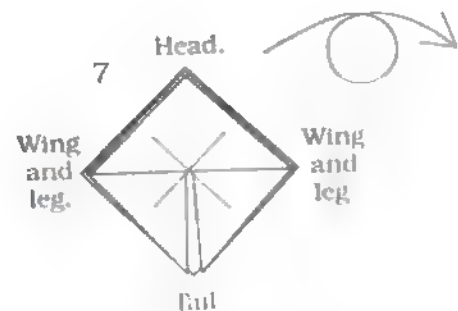
This is the Preliminary Fold. Fold one layer up.

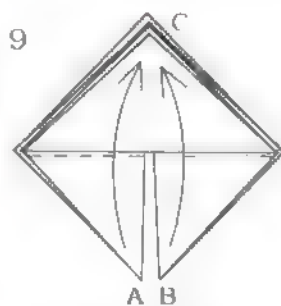
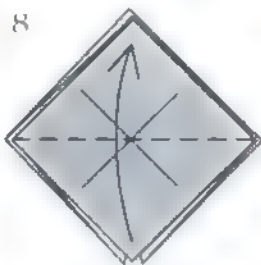


Fold in half and unfold.

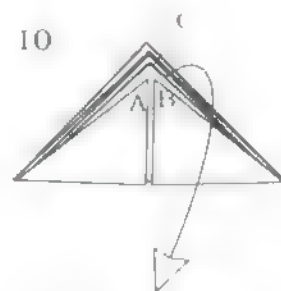


Fold in half and unfold.

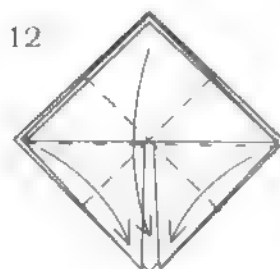




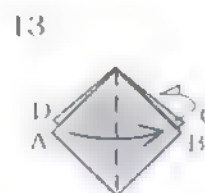
Fold corners A and B up to C



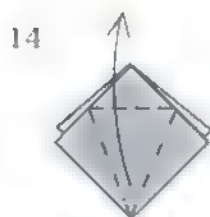
Fold corners A B, and C down



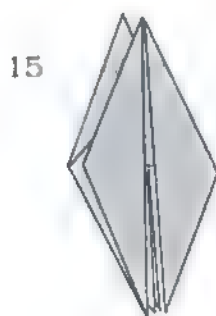
Collapse upon the creases.



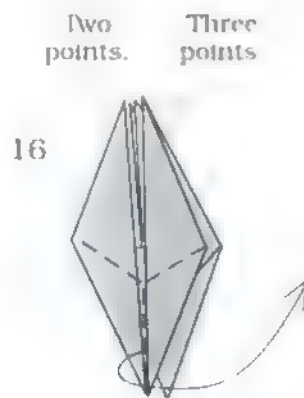
Fold corner A to B, and C to D



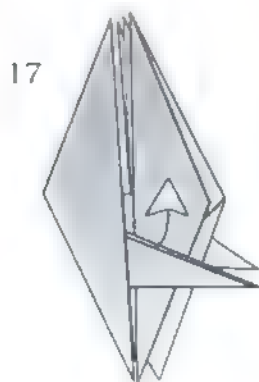
Petal-fold. Repeat behind.



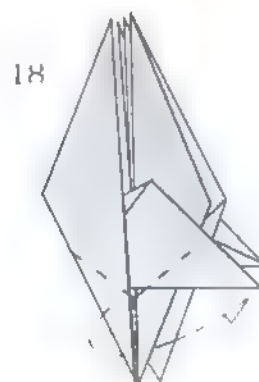
Rotate.



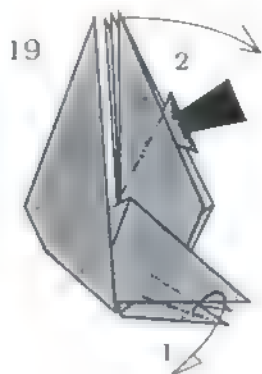
Rabbit-ear the inner flap. Repeat behind



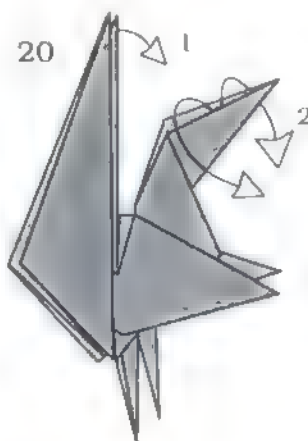
Pull out some paper to make the wings wider Repeat behind



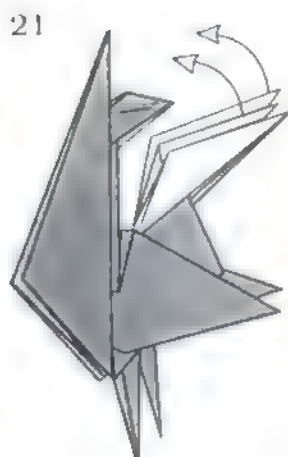
Rabbit ear to form the legs Repeat behind



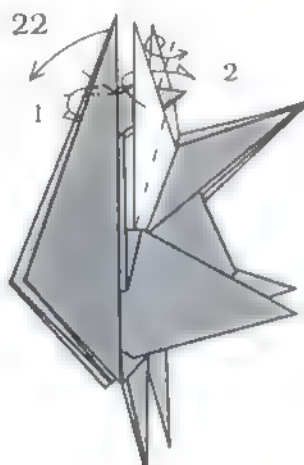
1. Rabbit-ear the legs to thin them
2. Reverse-fold the tail.



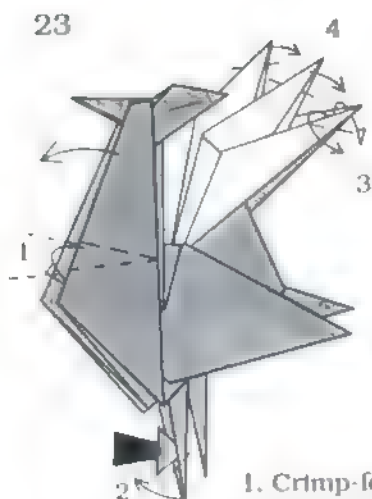
1. Pull out the crown
2. Fold paper from the tail inside out.



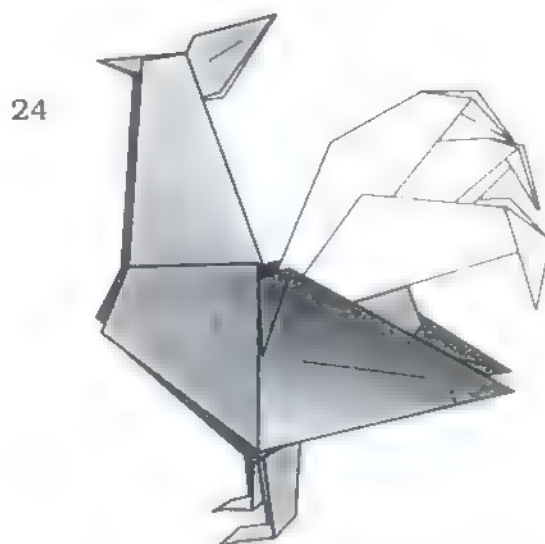
1. Unfold the two middle tail feathers.



1. Crimp-fold the head
2. Fold the tail feathers at two different angles



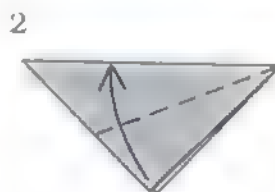
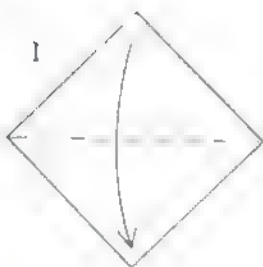
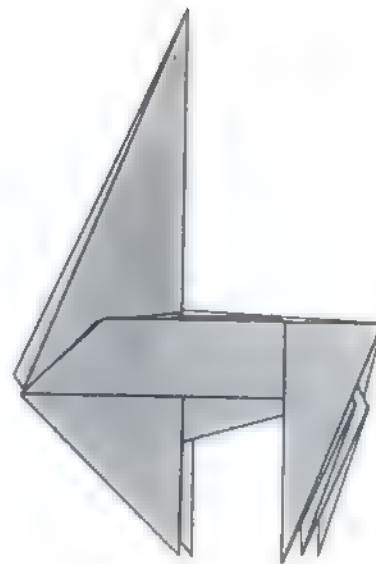
1. Crimp-fold the neck
2. Reverse fold the feet
3. Outside-reverse-fold the lower tail feather and
4. Inside-reverse-fold the other ones.



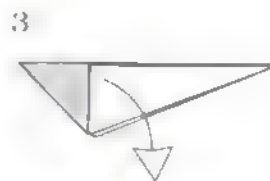
Rooster

Montroll's Dog Base

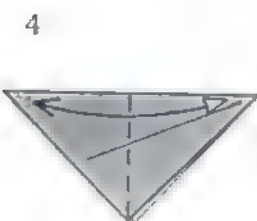
From this base, many four-legged animals can be folded which are larger in comparison to other folding methods. They are not thick, they hold together well, have impressive head detail, are well proportioned, and have a three dimensional sculptural effect. Several animals in this book use this base and variations of it.



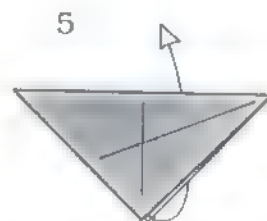
Repeat behind



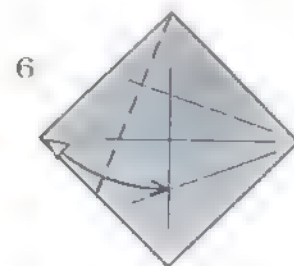
Unfold, repeat behind



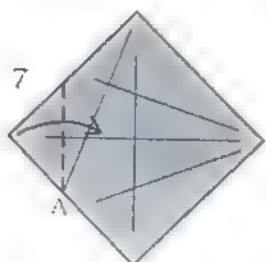
Fold and unfold.



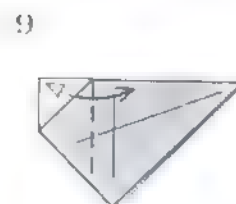
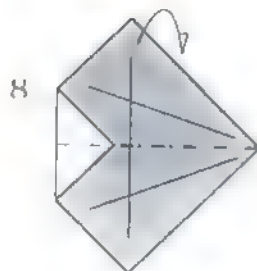
Unfold.



Fold and unfold

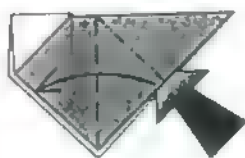


Use A as a guide.



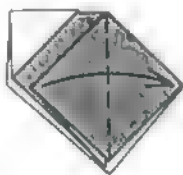
Fold and unfold

10

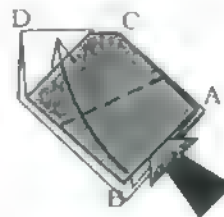


Squash-fold.

11

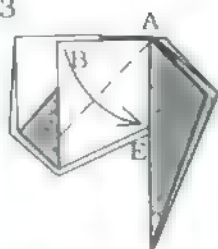


12



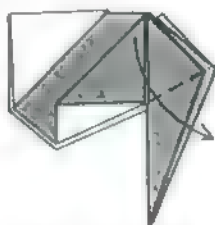
Squash-fold along the crease line so that A meets C and B falls along the line D-C. Repeat behind

13



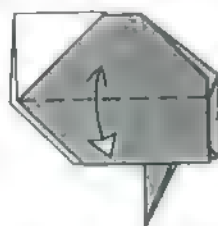
Fold B to E
Repeat behind

14



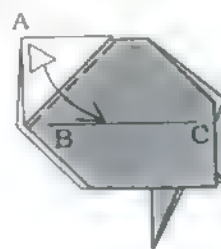
Repeat behind.

15



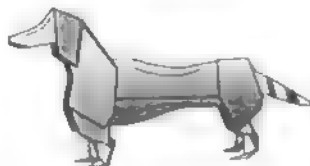
Fold up and unfold
Repeat behind.

16

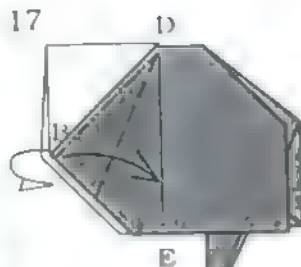


Fold corner A
down to the line
B-C and unfold

The Dachshund uses
a stretched form of
Montroll's Base.

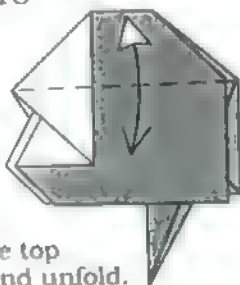


17



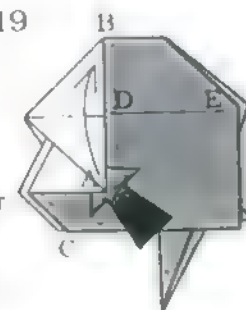
Crimp-fold so
that corner B lies
on the line D-E.

18



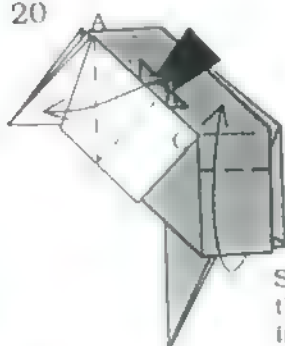
Fold the top
down and unfold.

19



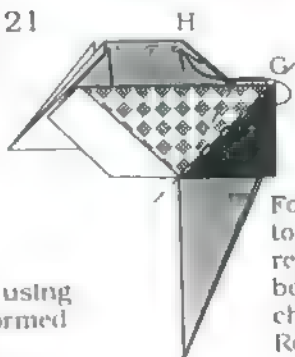
Fold A up to B
Note that corner
C will lie along
the line D-E.
Repeat behind

20



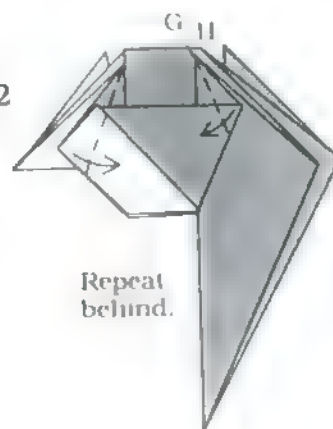
Squash-fold using
the crease formed
in step 15

21



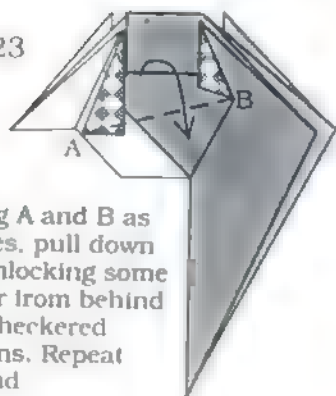
Fold corner G
to H. The dark
region will go
behind the
checkered area.
Repeat behind

22



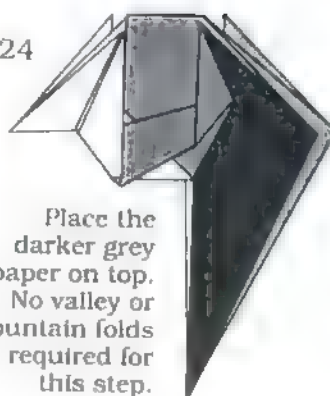
Repeat
behind.

23



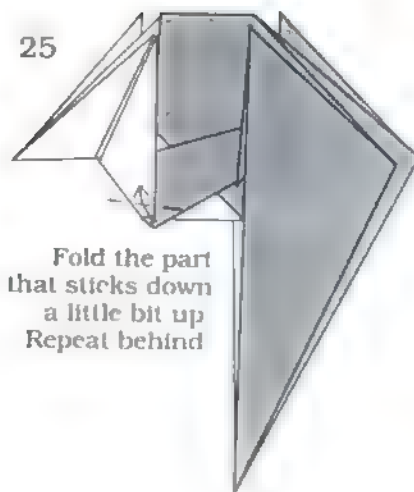
Using A and B as guides, pull down by unlocking some paper from behind the checkered regions. Repeat behind

24



Place the darker grey paper on top. No valley or mountain folds are required for this step.

25

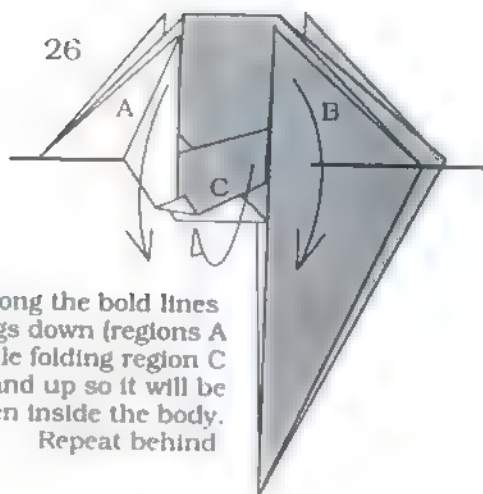


Fold the part that sticks down a little bit up. Repeat behind



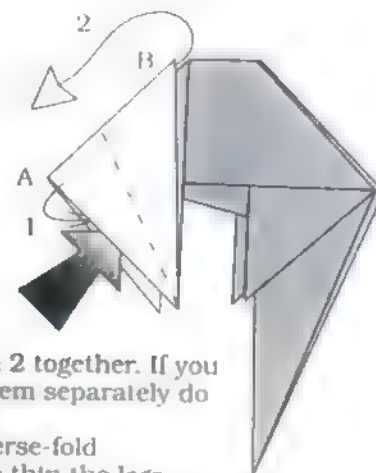
The lower part of the body is modified for the Scottish Terrier.

26



Pivot along the bold lines. Fold the legs down (regions A and B) while folding region C behind and up so it will be hidden inside the body. Repeat behind

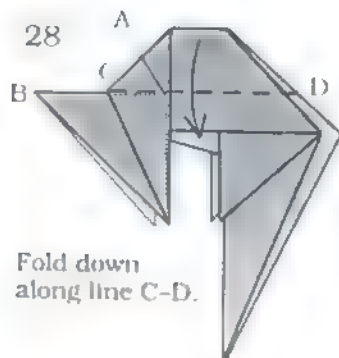
27



Do folds 1 and 2 together. If you were to fold them separately do the following:

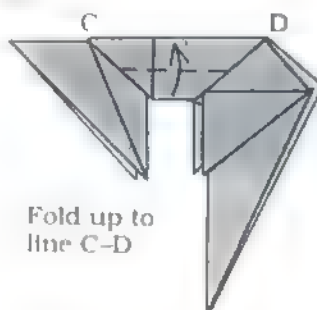
1. Inside-reverse-fold region A to thin the legs
2. Fold the tail (corner B) out

28



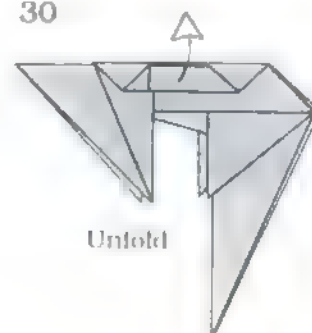
Fold down along line C-D.

29

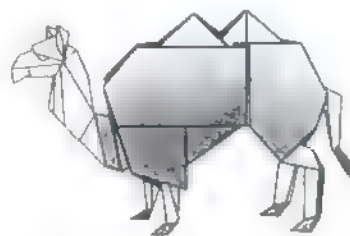


Fold up to line C-D

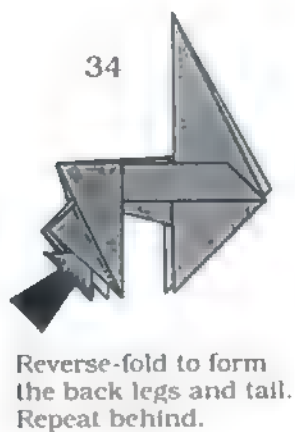
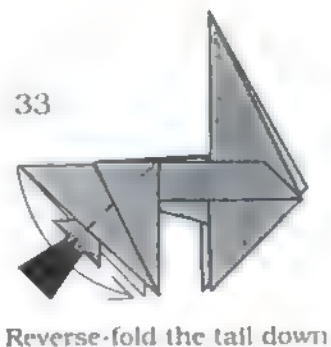
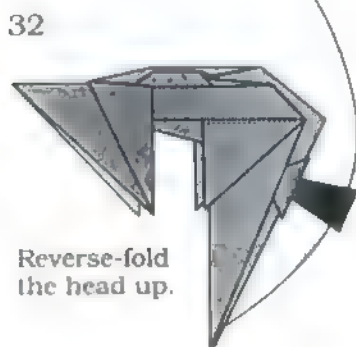
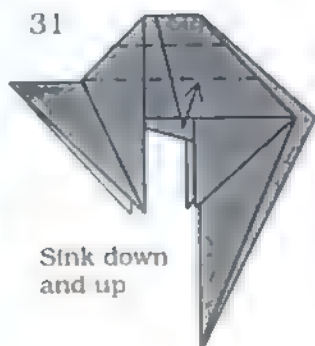
30



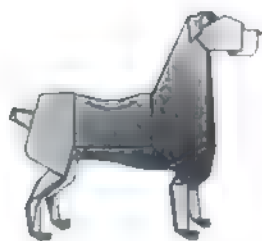
Unfold



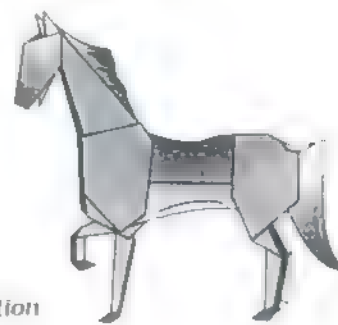
The Bison and Camel have a different back formation.



Montroll's Dog Base



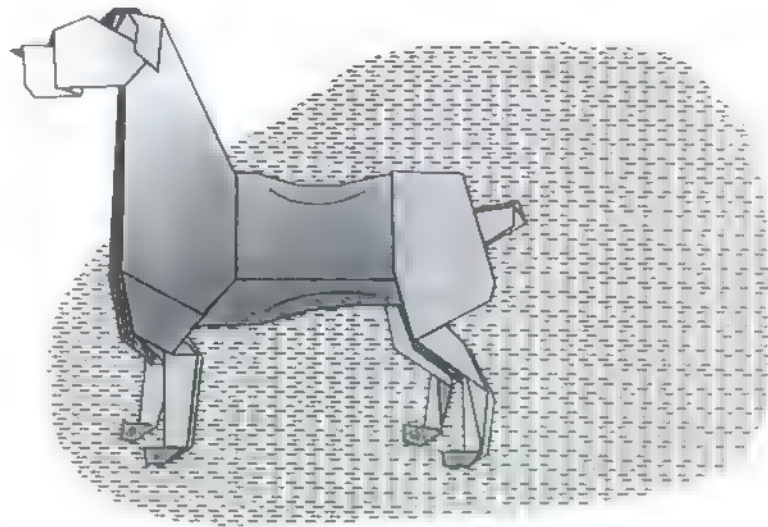
The Boxer is from Montroll's Base.



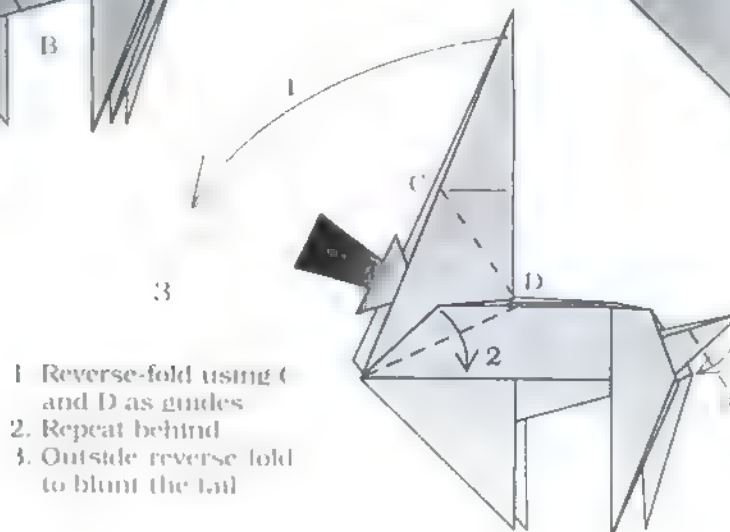
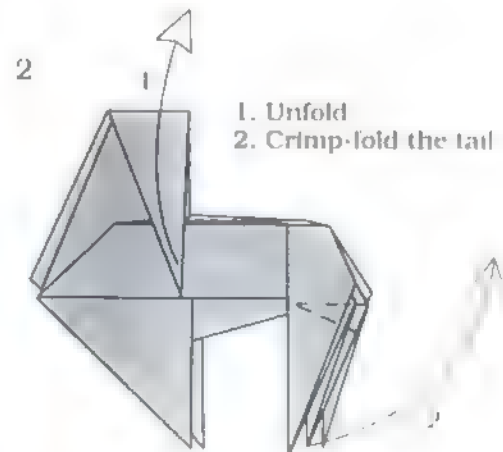
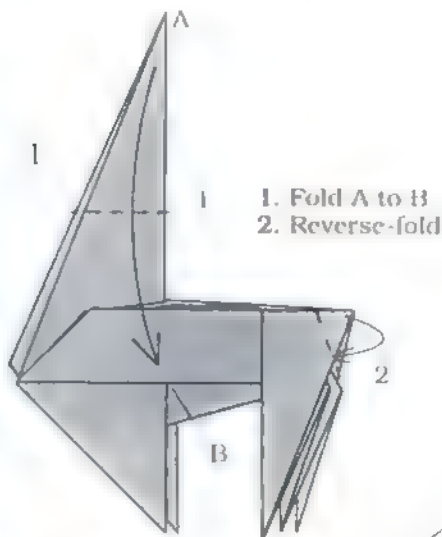
The Horse has a different tail formation

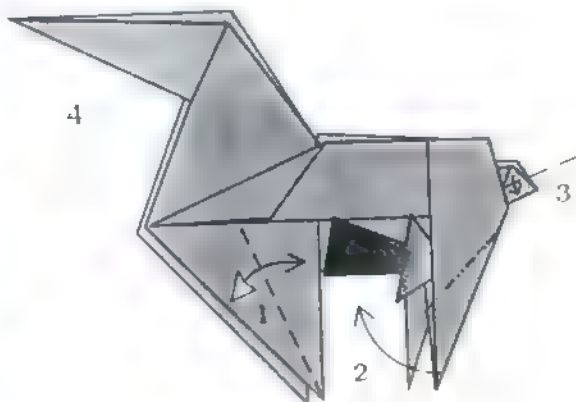
Boxer

This medium-sized noble dog is one of the most popular working breeds. It is used in police work because it is intelligent and aggressive. It is playful and gentle, making it a good family dog. It was named because of the way it appeared to be boxing with its front paws when it would begin to fight. It is about two feet high at the shoulder and weighs 60 to 70 pounds.

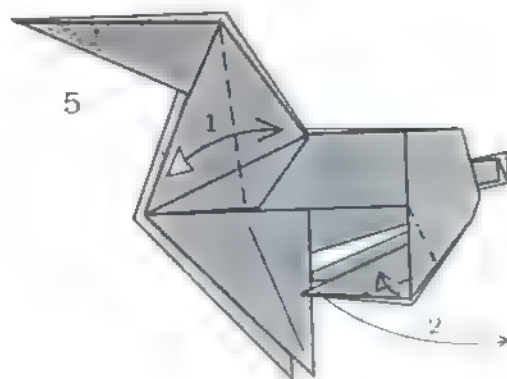


Begin with Montroll's Base (page 43)

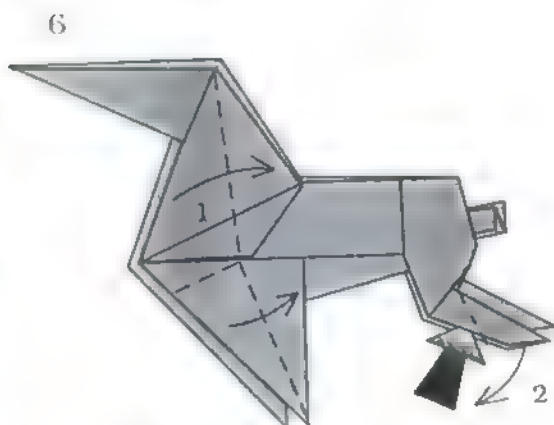




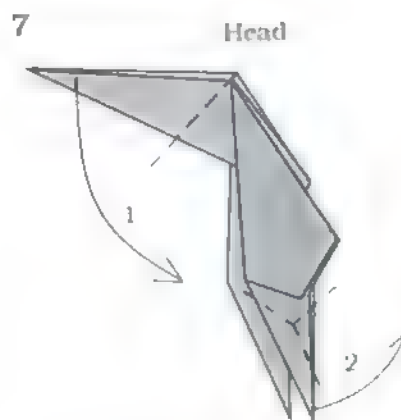
1. Fold in half and unfold.
Repeat behind.
2. Reverse-fold, repeat behind.
3. Fold the tail in half to
thin it. Repeat behind.



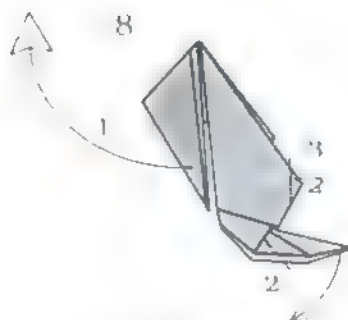
1. Fold and unfold
Repeat behind
2. Shape the hind leg
Repeat behind



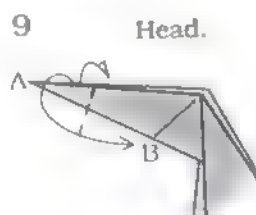
1. Fold the front leg and neck
in half. Repeat behind.
2. Reverse-fold the hind leg.
Repeat behind



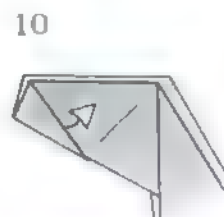
1. Fold down
2. Double-rabbit-ear the
front leg. Repeat behind



1. Unfold
2. Reverse-fold. Repeat behind
3. Mountain-fold. Repeat behind

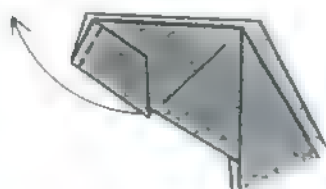


Head.
Outside-reverse
fold A to B



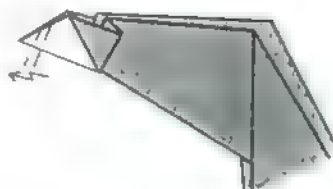
Pull out some paper
Repeat behind

11



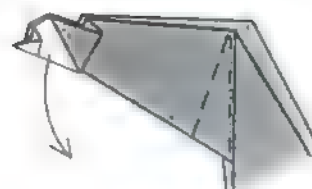
Outside-reverse-fold the head.

12



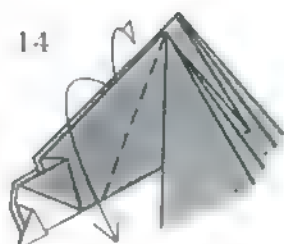
Outside-reverse-fold back and forth.

13



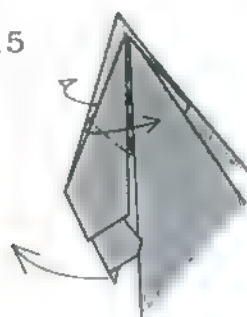
Crimp-fold

14



Outside-reverse-fold

15



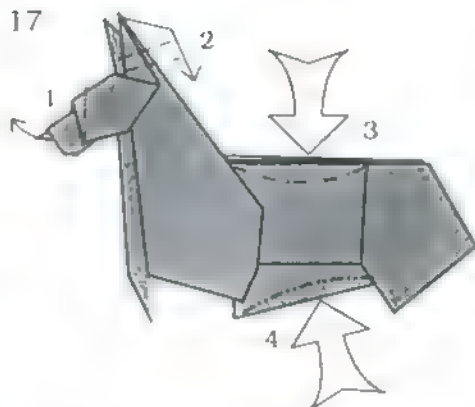
Crimp-fold to form the ears.

16



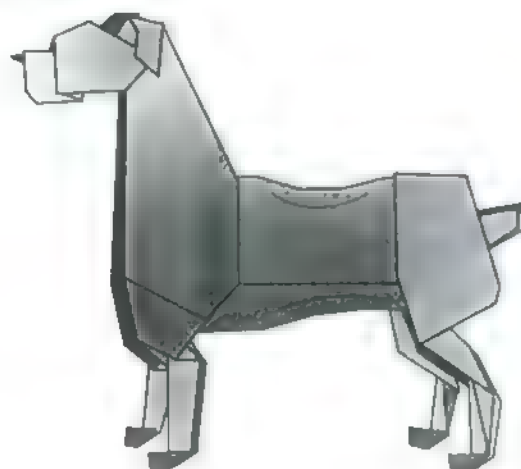
Fold all the feet with outside-reverse-folds

17



1. Slide the tip of the face up.
2. Shape the ear. Repeat behind
3. Make the top of the back three-dimensional.
4. Make the underside three-dimensional

18



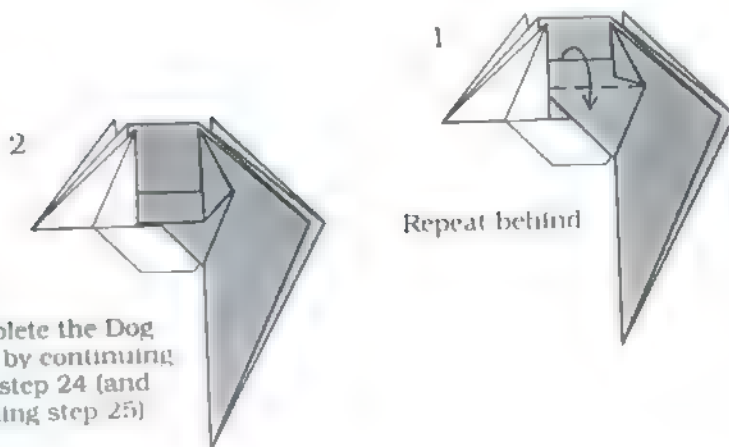
Boxer

Scottish Terrier

Also called a scottie, this dog is considered to be the oldest of the Highland terriers. Less than one foot high at the shoulder, this long haired dog is powerful and agile. It weighs about 20 pounds.

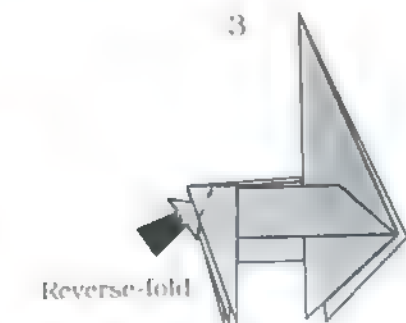


Begin with step 23 of Montroll's Base (page 43)



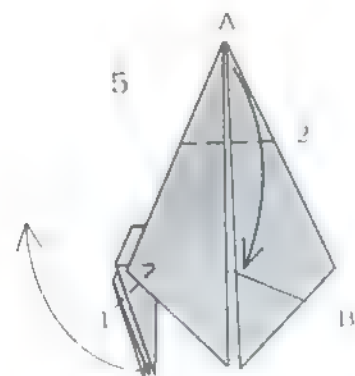
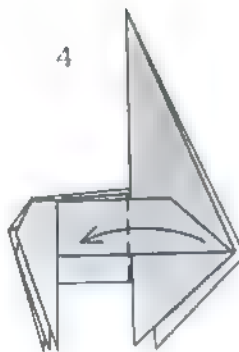
Repeat behind

Complete the Dog Base by continuing with step 24 (and omitting step 25)

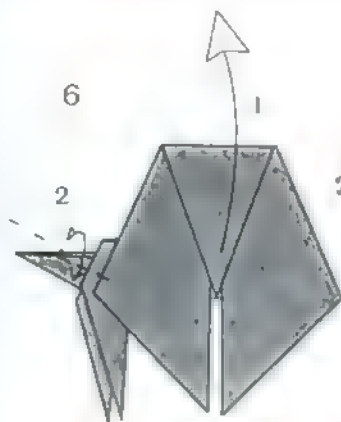


3

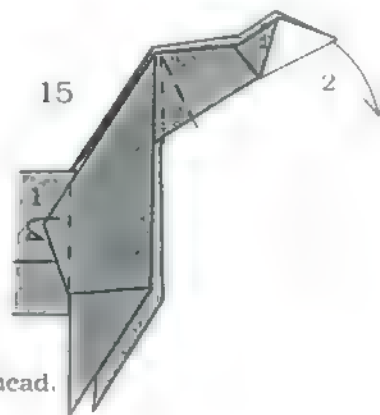
4



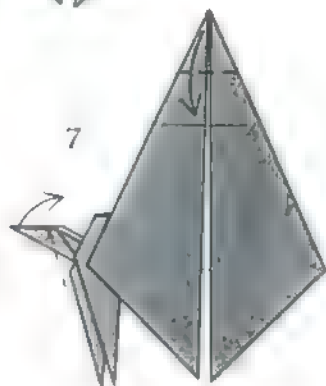
1. Crimp fold the tail
2. Fold A to B



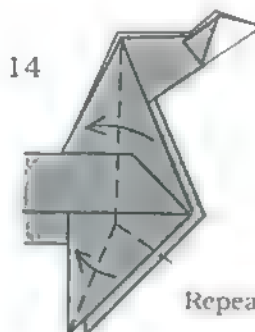
1. Unfold.
2. Thin the tail
Repeat behind.



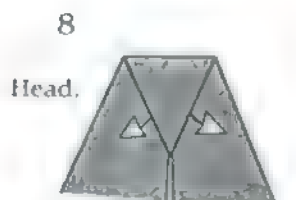
1. Repeat behind
2. Crimp-fold the head.



Reverse-fold
the tail up

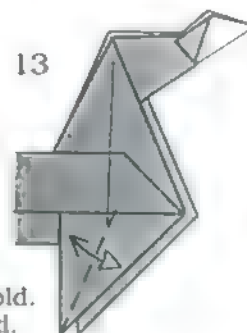


Repeat behind

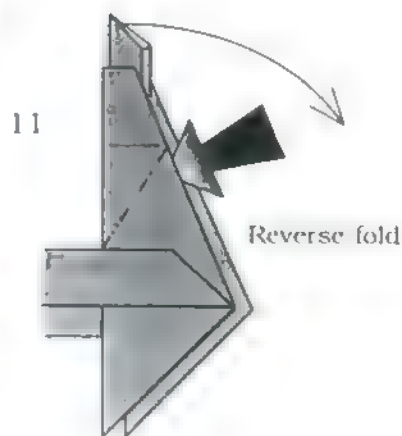
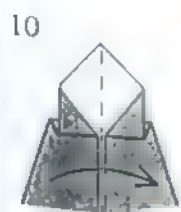
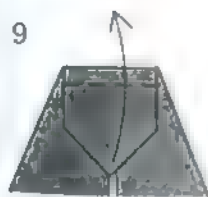


Head.

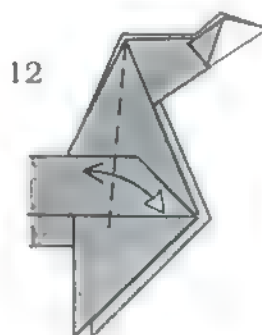
Pull out some paper.



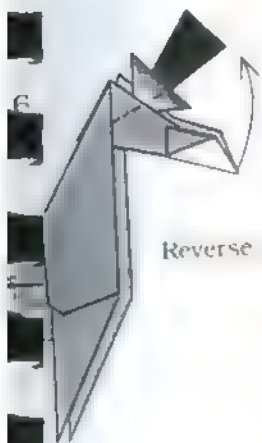
Fold and unfold.
Repeat behind.



Reverse fold

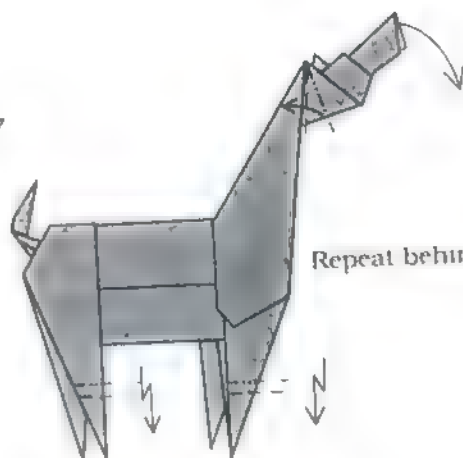


Fold and unfold
Repeat behind



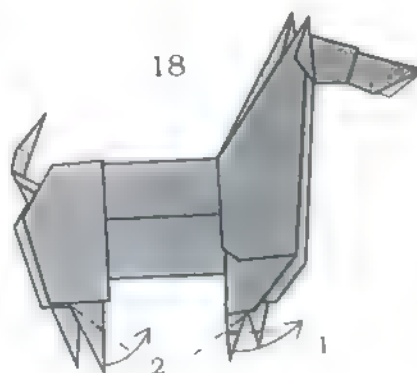
Reverse fold

17



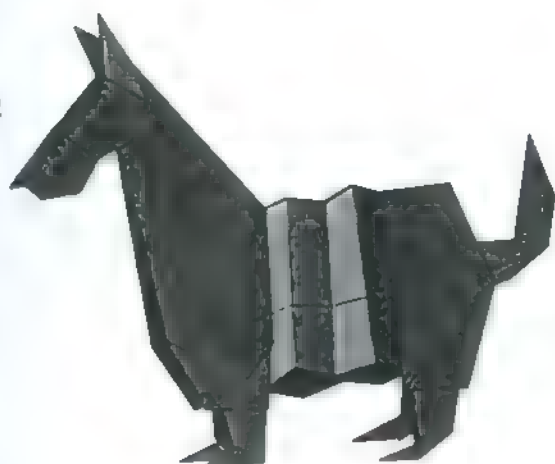
Repeat behind.

18



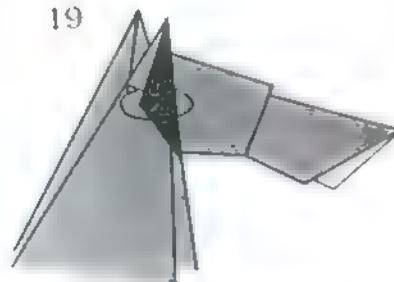
1. Crimp-fold
2. Reverse-fold
Repeat behind

22



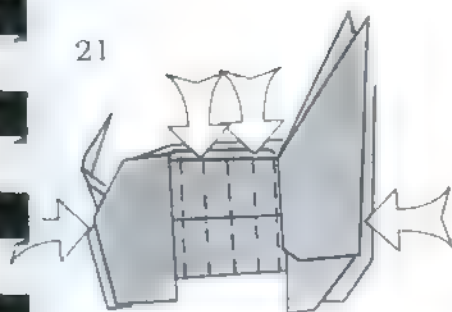
Scottish Terrier

19



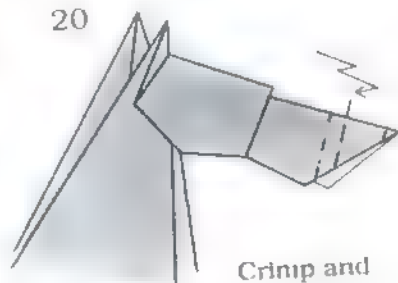
Fold the darker grey paper
inside-out. Repeat behind

21



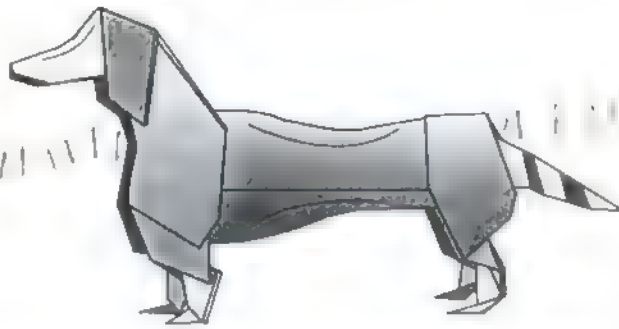
Make the body
three-dimensional

20

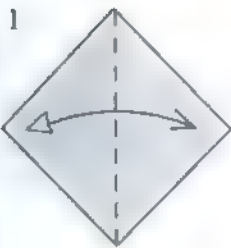


Crimp and
reverse-fold

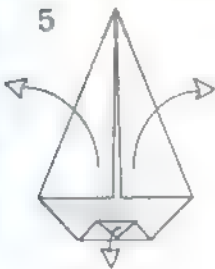
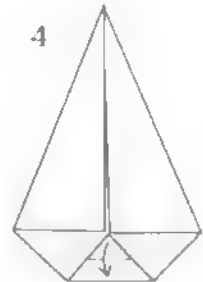
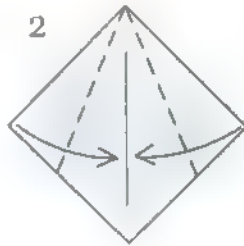
Dachshund



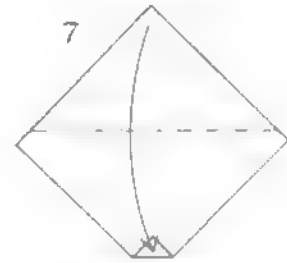
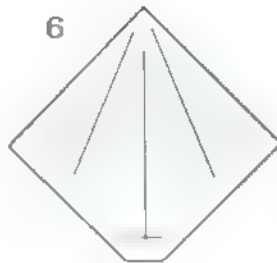
This is one of the most popular pets because it is obedient, faithful, and intelligent. It is also a good sporting dog, used for hunting animals that live below the ground. This long bodied lively dog with short legs and long ears is usually reddish brown or black and tan. It has a shoulder height of about eight inches and weighs 12-22 pounds.



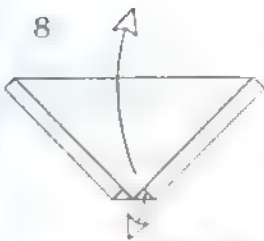
Fold and unfold



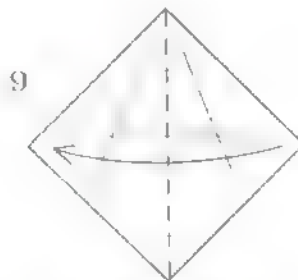
Unfold.



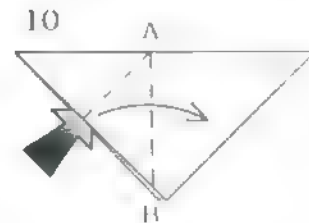
Fold the top to the bottom



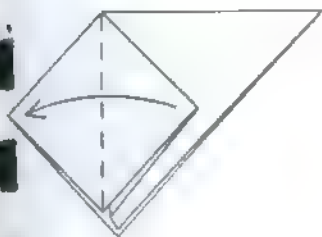
Unfold



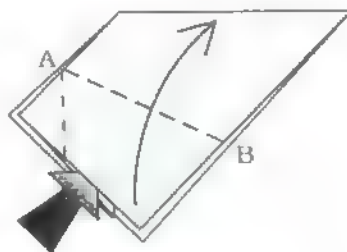
Fold in half and rotate.



Squash-fold along the existing crease A B

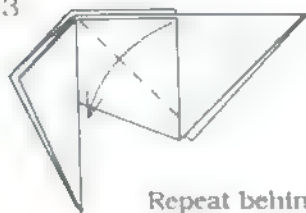


12



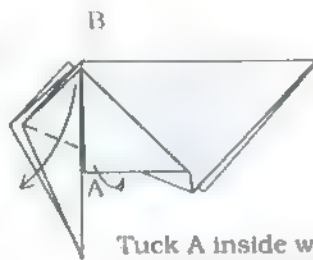
Squash-fold along the existing crease A-B. Repeat behind

13



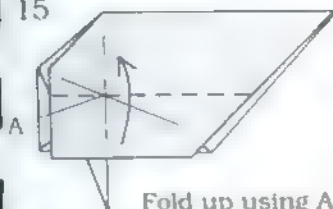
Repeat behind.

14



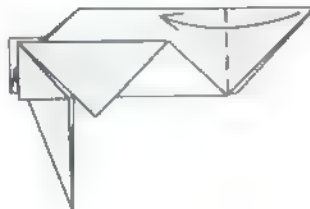
Tuck A inside while folding B down. Repeat behind

15

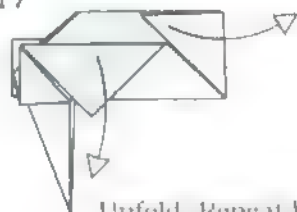


Fold up using A as a guide. Repeat behind

16

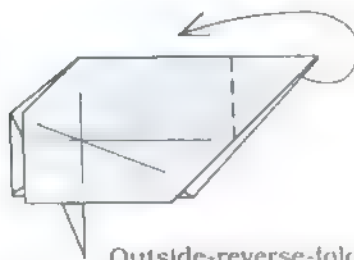


17



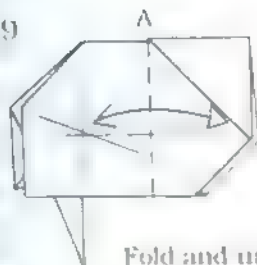
Unfold Repeat behind

18



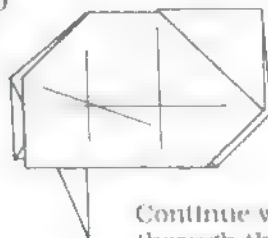
Outside-reverse-fold along the existing crease

19

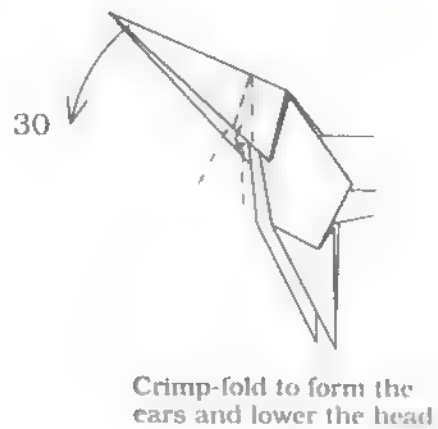
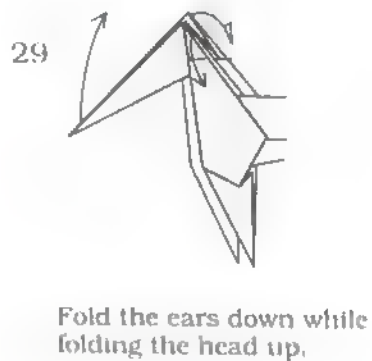
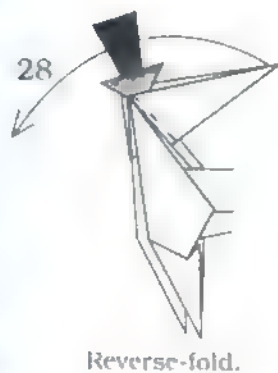
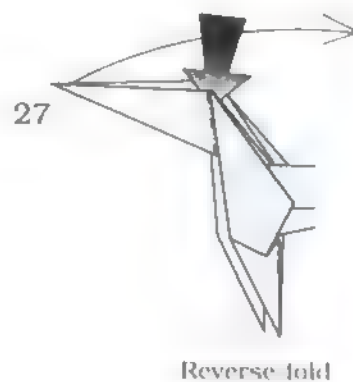
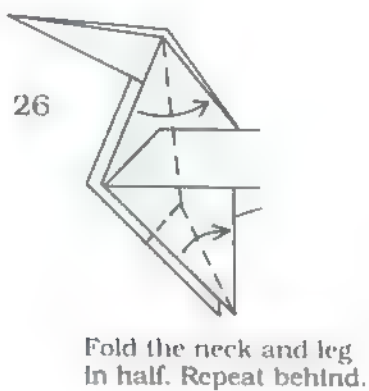
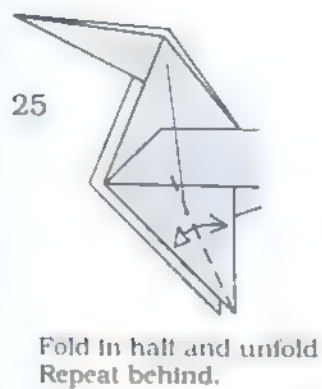
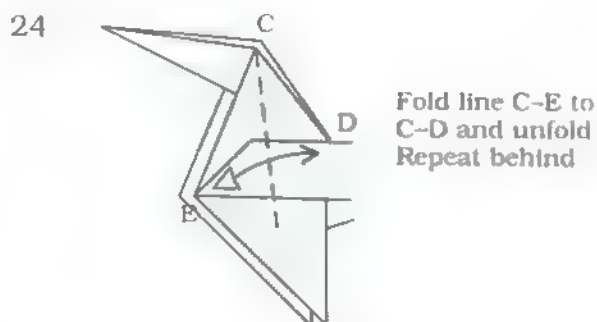
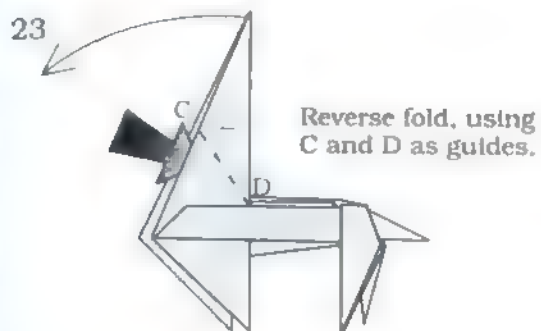
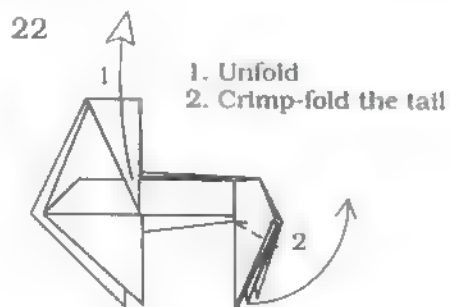
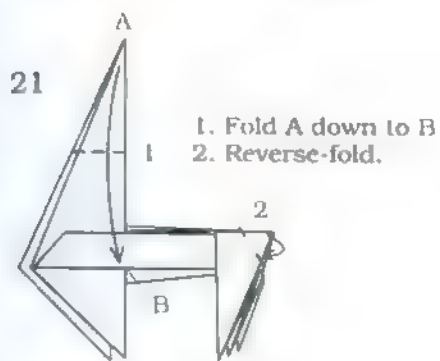


Fold and unfold using A as a guide

20

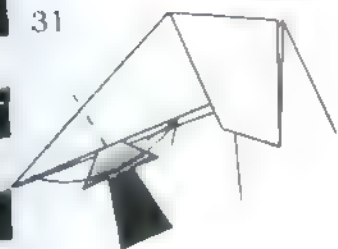


Continue with steps 16 through the end of Montroll's Base (page 44)



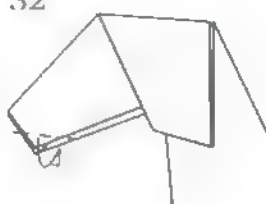
31

Head



Reverse fold

32

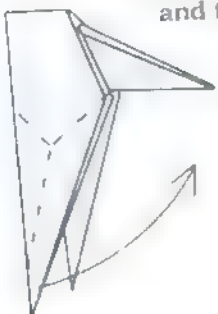


Repeat behind

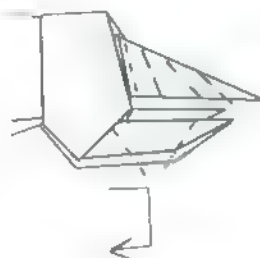
33

Front
legsShape the legs
with reverse folds
Repeat behind

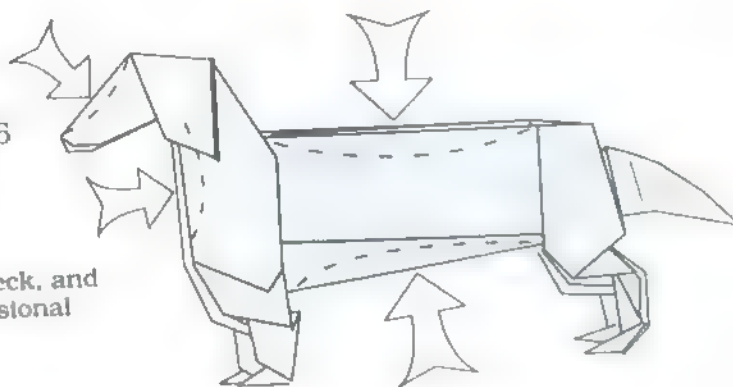
34

Hind legs
and tailDouble-rabbit-ear
Repeat behind

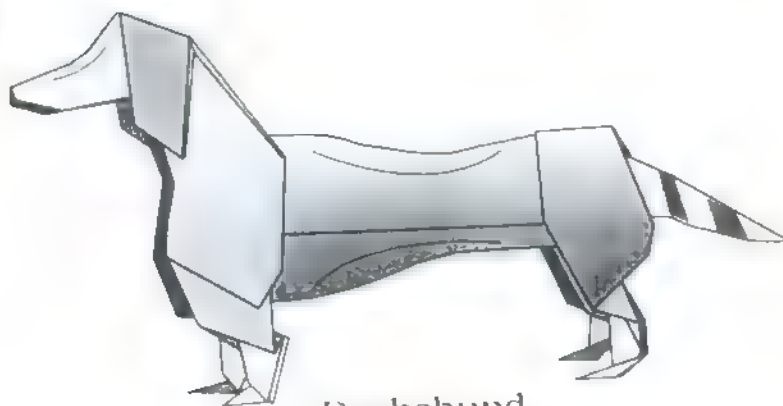
35

Pleat the tail. Form the
hind legs with reverse
folds. Repeat behind

36

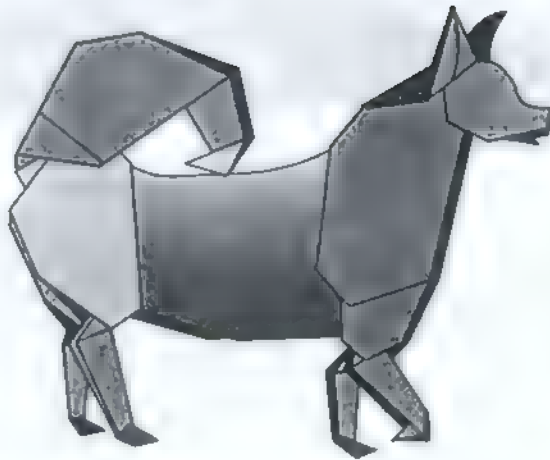
Make the head, neck, and
body three-dimensional

37



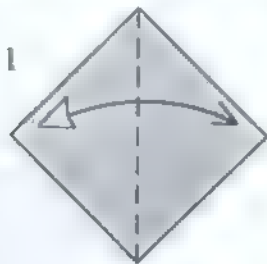
Dachshund

Husky

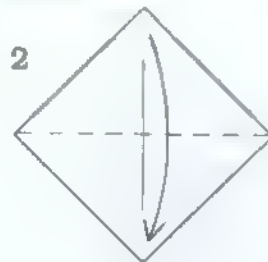


These mixed-breed working dogs pull sleds. They have helped on more polar journeys than any other dog. Gray or black and white, these affectionate, friendly dogs are about two feet tall at the shoulder.

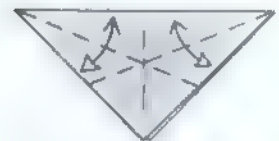
The Husky uses a symmetric variation of Montroll's Base.



Fold and unfold.

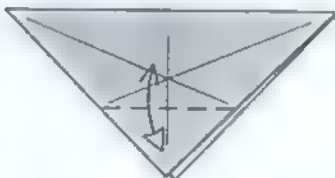


3



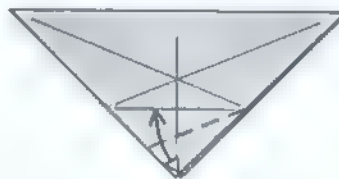
Fold and unfold repeat behind

4



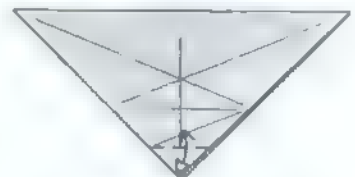
Fold up and unfold creasing lightly.

5



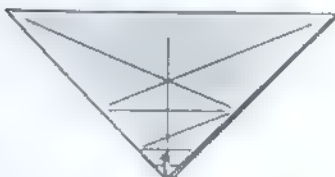
Fold up and unfold creasing lightly.

6



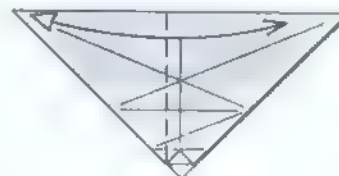
Fold up and unfold creasing lightly

7



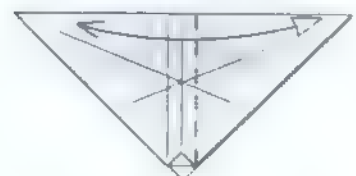
Fold up almost to the line.

8



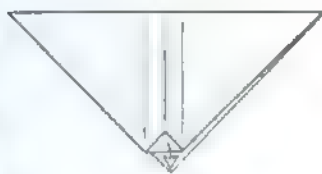
Fold and unfold.

9



Fold and unfold

10



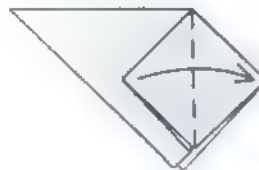
Unfold.

11

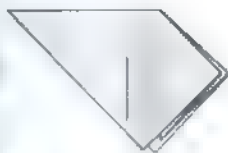


Squash-fold

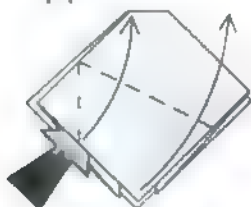
12



13

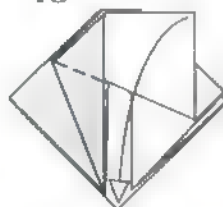
Repeat steps
11-12 on the left.

14



Squash-fold.

15

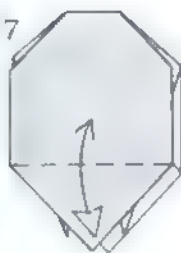


Unfold.

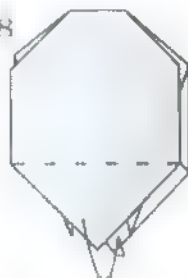
16

Repeat steps 14-15 on
the right and back

17

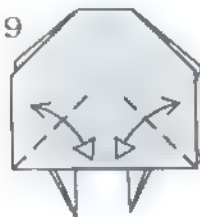
Fold up and unfold.
Repeat behind.

18

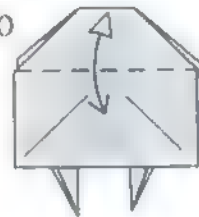


Repeat behind.

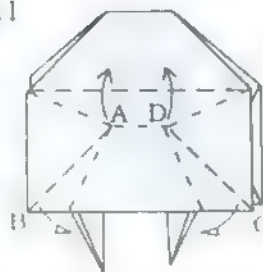
19

Fold and unfold.
Repeat behind.

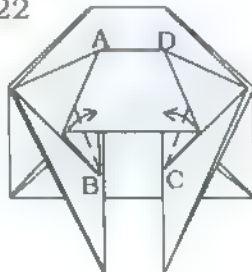
20

Fold down
and unfold

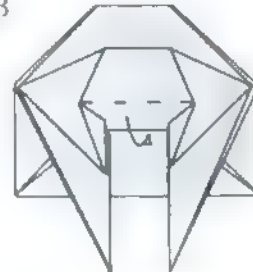
21

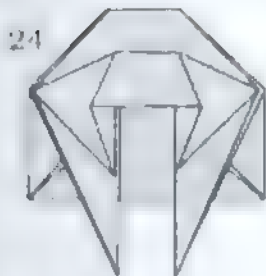
Lift A-D up while
bringing B and C
closer together

22



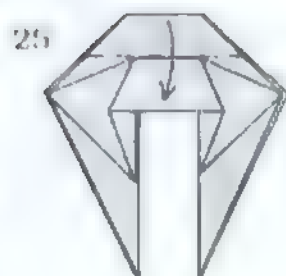
23



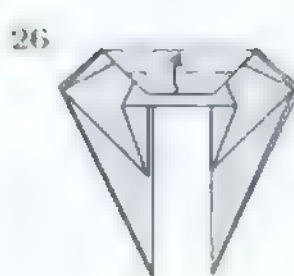


24

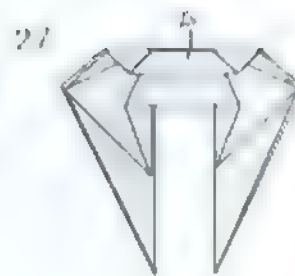
Repeat steps
20-23 behind



25

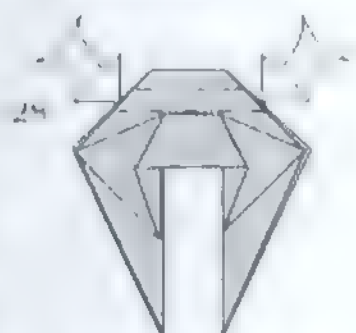


26



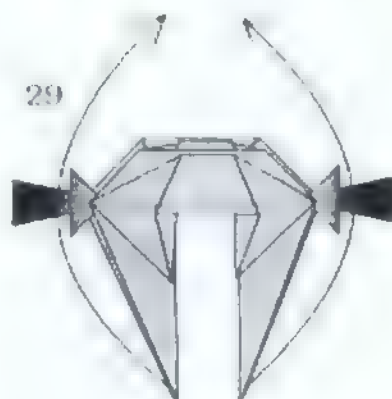
27

fold 2



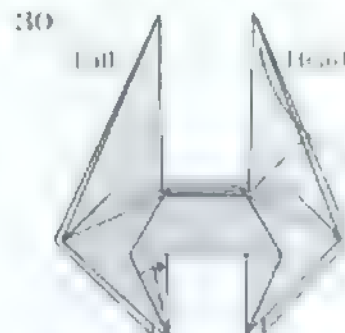
28

Sink the top down
and up along the
existing creases



29

Reverse folds



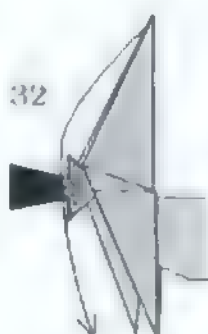
30

This is a symmetrical
variation of Montroll's Base
Fold the top layer of the
hind legs (Repeat behind)



31

Repeat behind



32

Reverse fold.



33

Reverse fold.



34

Reverse fold.
Repeat behind



35

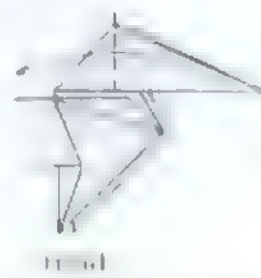
Double rabbit ear the hind
legs. Repeat behind.

1. Curl the tail with
reverse folds.
1. Reverse fold the hind
legs. Repeat behind

36



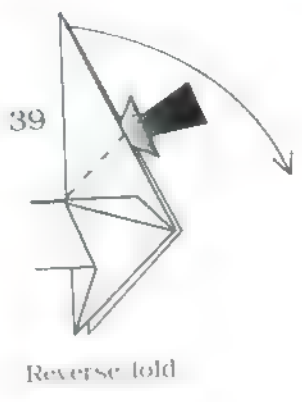
37





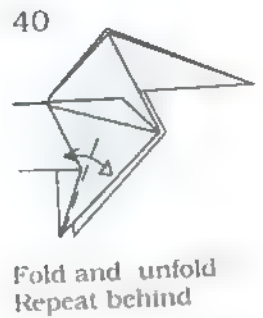
38

Unfold



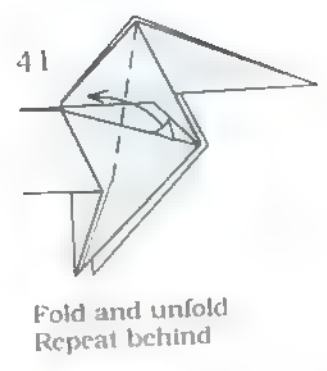
39

Reverse fold



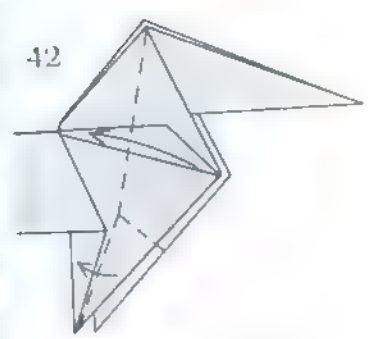
40

Fold and unfold
Repeat behind



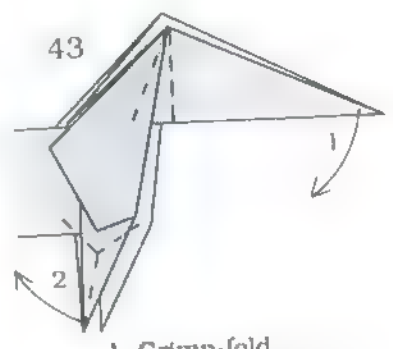
41

Fold and unfold
Repeat behind



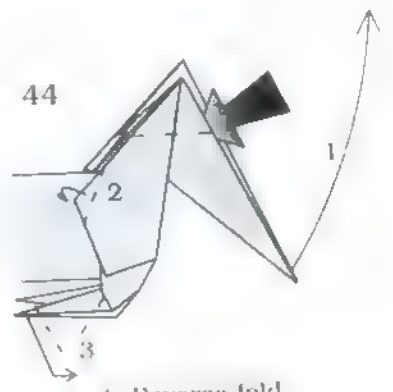
42

Fold the neck and leg in
half. Repeat behind



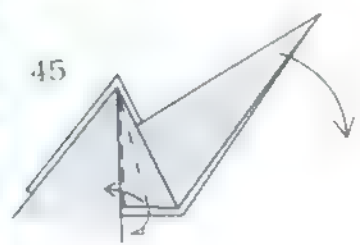
43

1. Crimp-fold
2. Double-rabbit-ear.
Repeat behind.

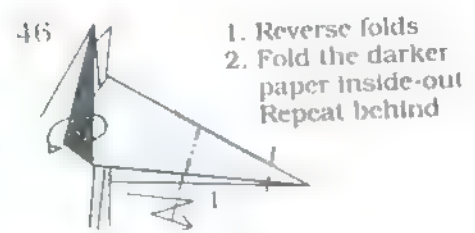


44

1 Reverse fold
2. Repeat behind
3. Reverse folds
Repeat behind



45



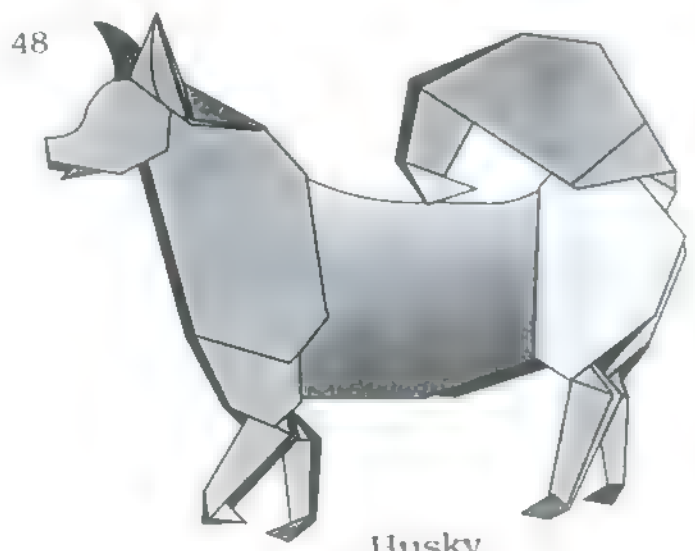
46

1. Reverse folds
2. Fold the darker
paper inside-out
Repeat behind



47

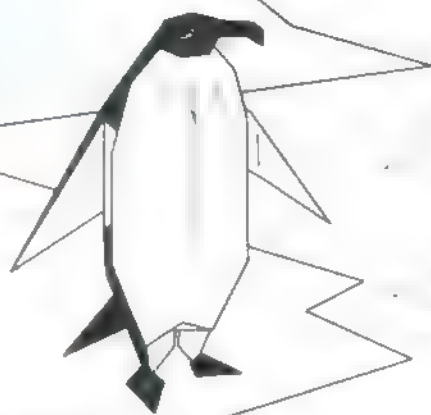
Shape the head
Repeat behind



48

Husky

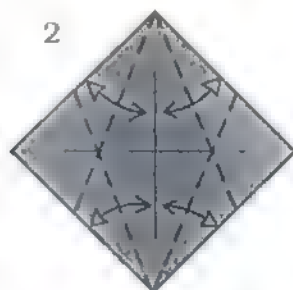
Penguin



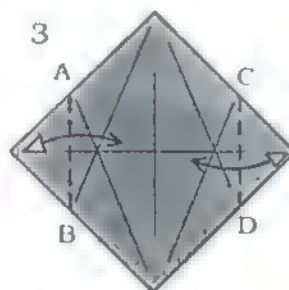
This flightless, aquatic bird lives along the coastlines in the southern hemisphere. It is very well adapted to the cold and is an extremely fast swimmer. On land, it can run, hop, or slide on its belly. The adult is from one to four feet tall and weighs from 4 to 90 pounds. Underwater, it eats fish, shrimp, and shellfish. It spends most of its time at sea and only goes on land to breed and molt.



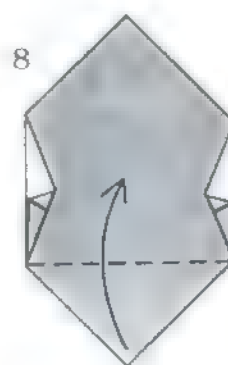
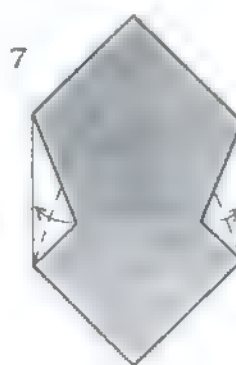
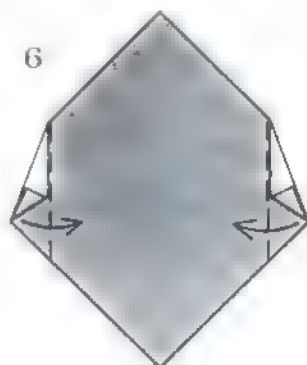
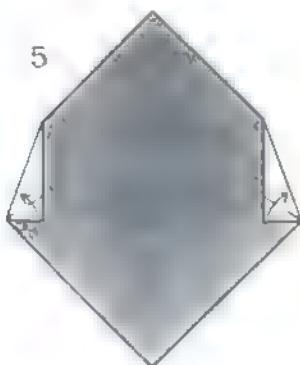
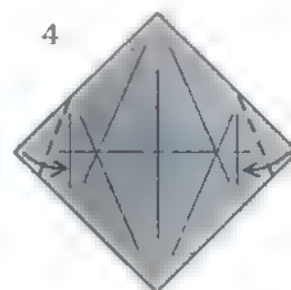
Fold and unfold along the diagonals.

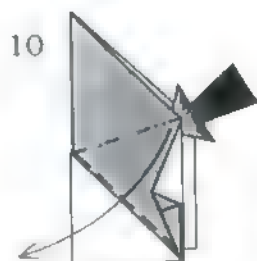
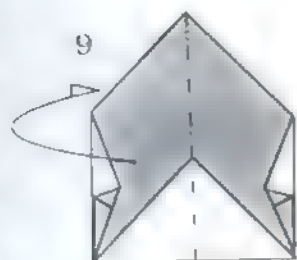


Fold and unfold.

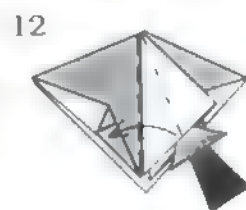
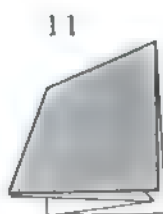


Fold and unfold using A, B, C, and D as guides

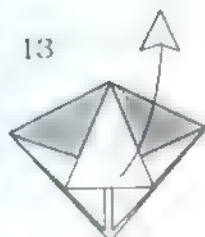




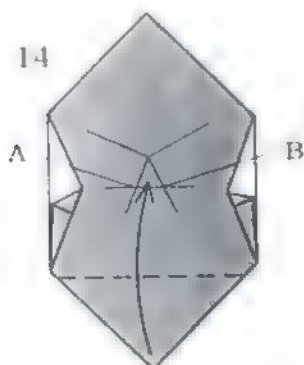
Squash-fold



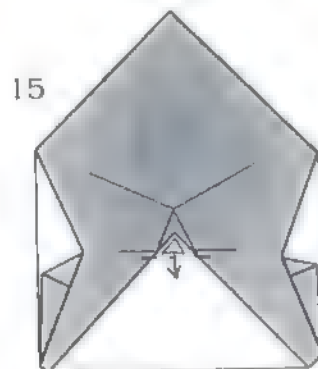
Squash-fold



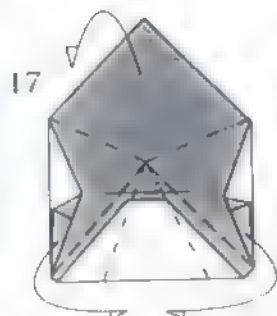
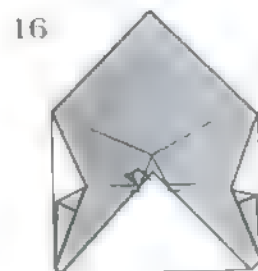
Unfold



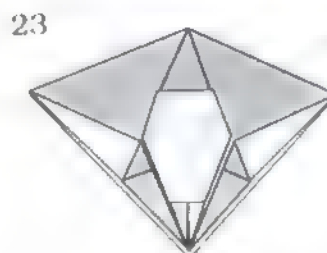
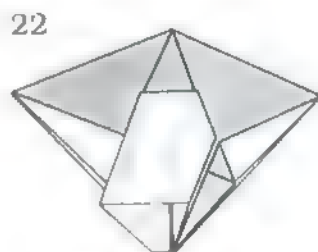
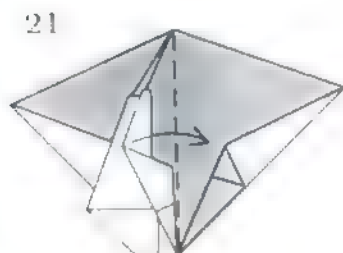
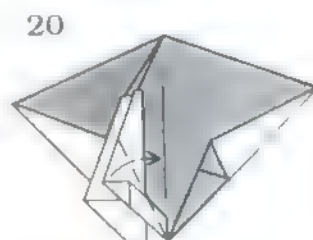
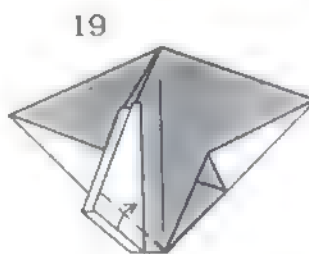
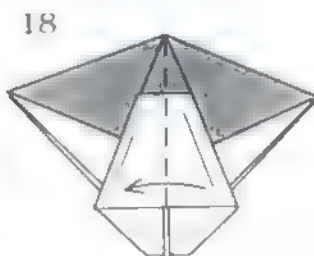
Fold up to A and B.



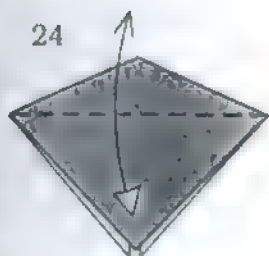
Fold down slightly below the horizontal center line. (Unfold.)



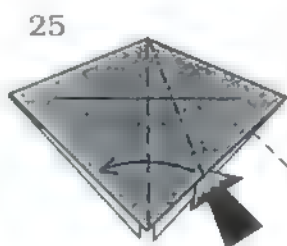
Retold to resemble step 13



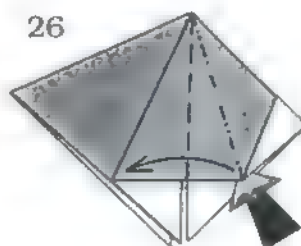
Repeat steps 18-21 on the left side



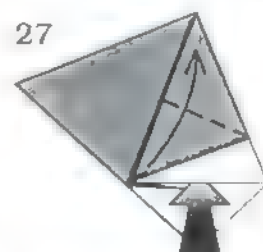
Fold up and unfold.



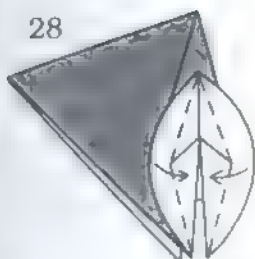
An asymmetric squash fold.



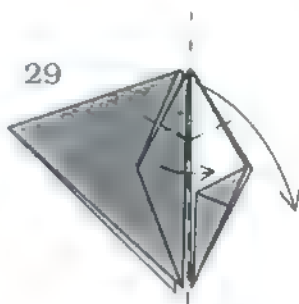
Squash-fold.



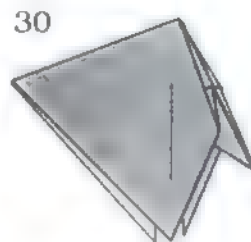
This asymmetric fold is similar to a petal fold



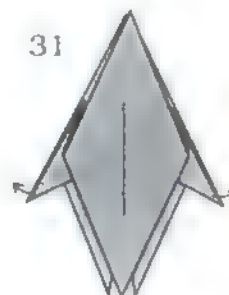
A three-dimensional intermediate step.



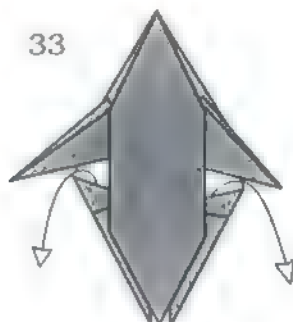
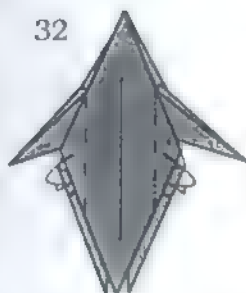
Fold the wing down.



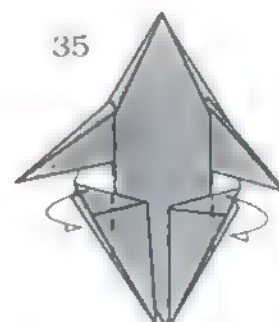
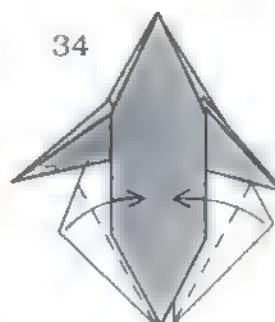
Repeat steps 25-29 on the left



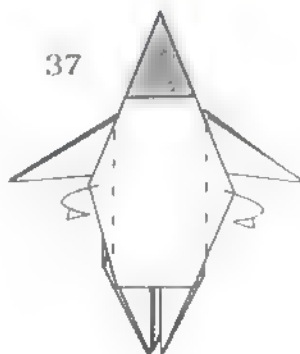
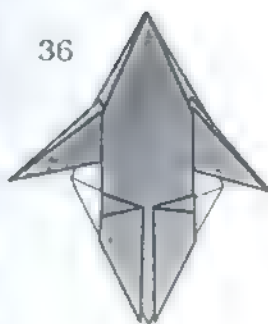
Slide the wings up a little bit

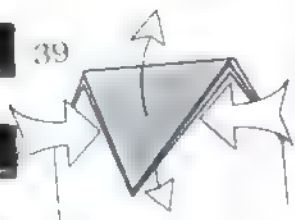


Unfold.

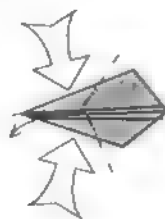


Fold behind two layers together

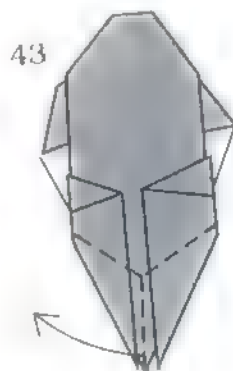
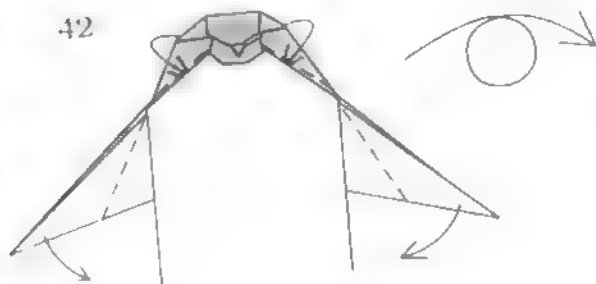




Form a three dimensional head



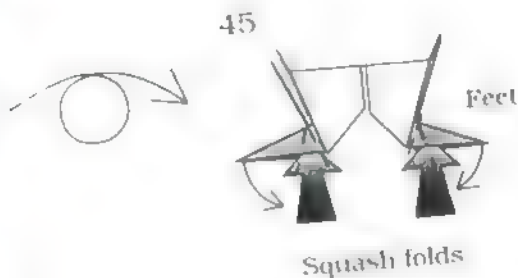
Two views of the head showing the formation of the beak.



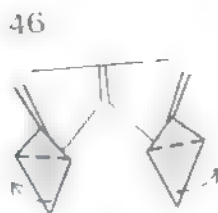
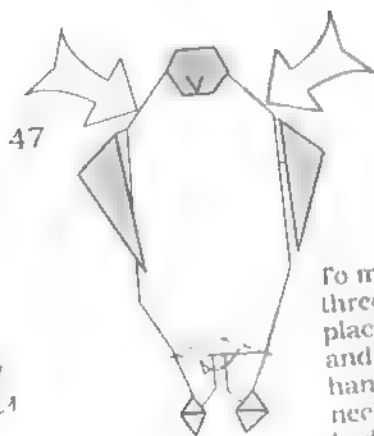
Rabbit-ear to form the tail.



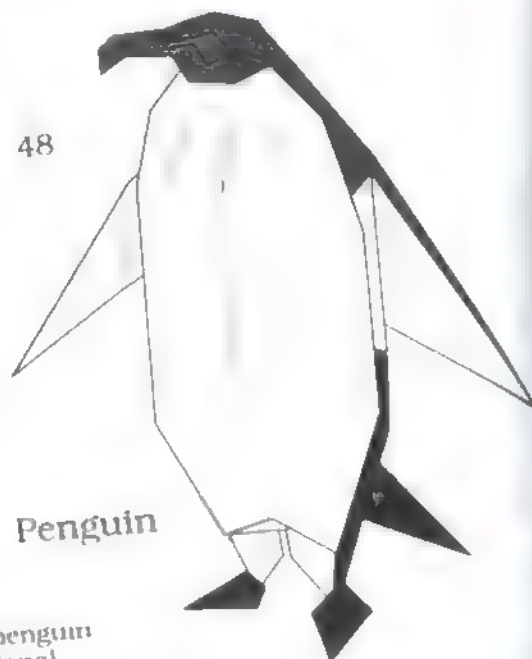
Reverse-fold to form the feet so they will be black on both sides.



Squash folds



To make the penguin three-dimensional place one finger inside and with your other hand, squeeze near the neck to puff out the body

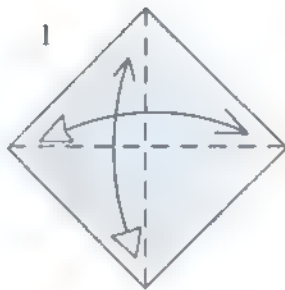
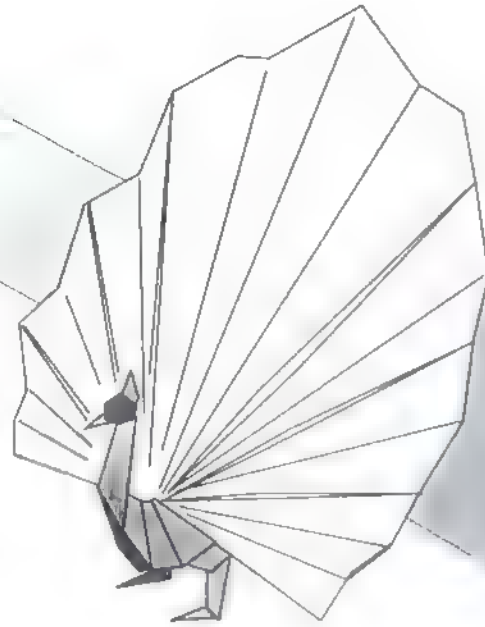


Penguin

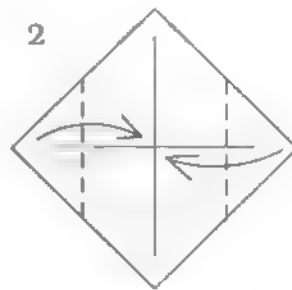
Peacock



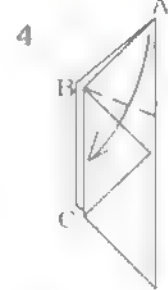
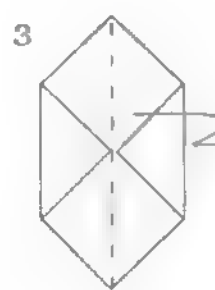
The peacock, which is the male peafowl, has a large green or blue body plumage and head crests. In full plumage it is about seven feet tall. The plumes, which are long feathers, are not the tail. It lives by river banks, forest clearings, or other places with scattered trees. It flies quite well and travels in small flocks. The peacock feeds on seeds and grasses.



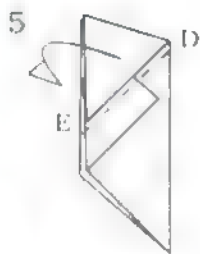
Fold and unfold along the diagonals.



Fold two corners to the center.



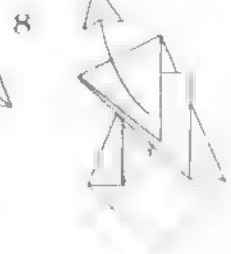
Bring A down to the line B-C



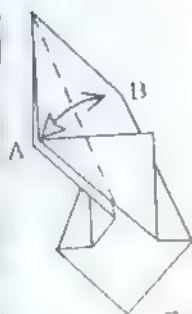
Fold behind along D-E



Squash-fold and rotate.



Unfold

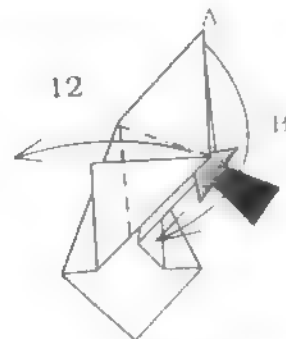


Fold A to B
and unfold

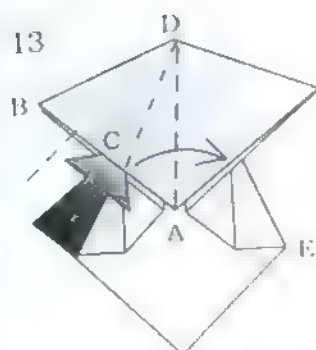


11

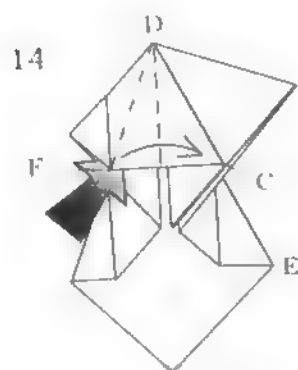
Fold and unfold



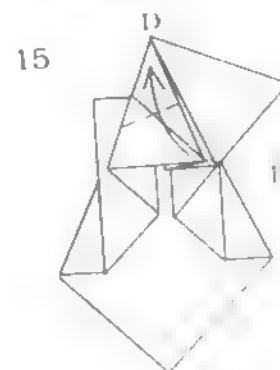
Squash fold



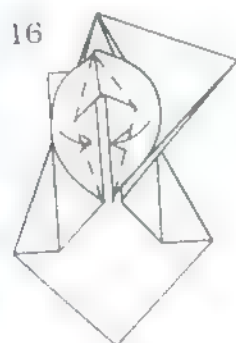
For this asymmetric squash fold,
bring C to lie along the line D-E



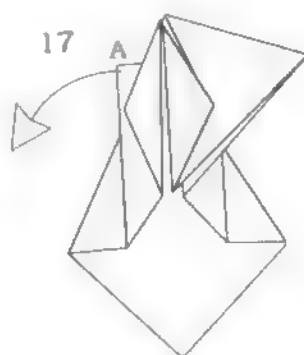
Squash-fold F to C.



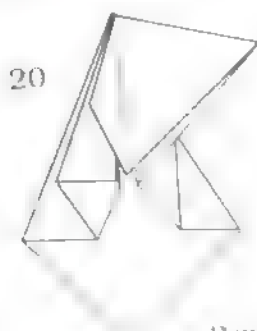
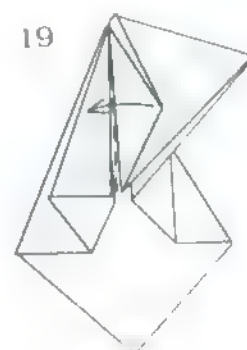
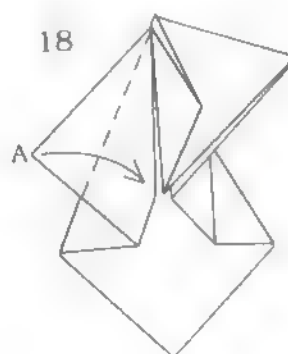
Fold F to D. The final
form is shown in step 17



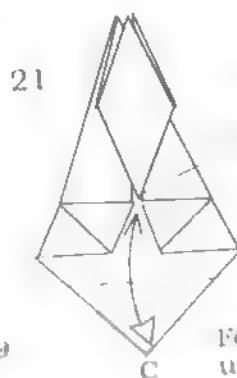
A three dimensional
intermediate step



Pull out corner A



Repeat steps 13-19
on the right side.

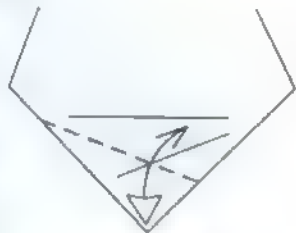


Fold the corner C
up to B and unfold



Fold C to the line
D E and unfold

23

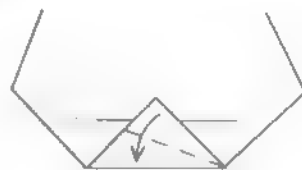


Fold and unfold.

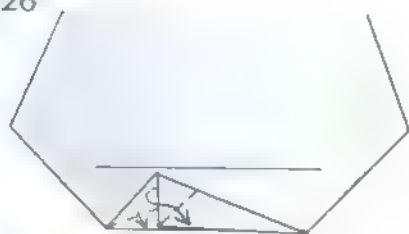
24

Fold up using
F as a guide

25



26



27



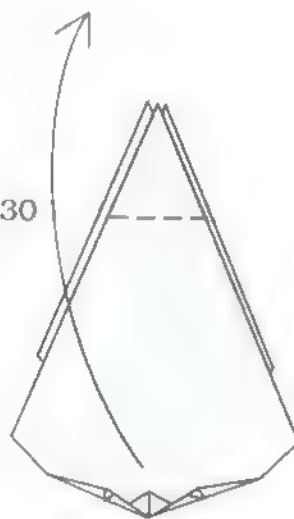
28



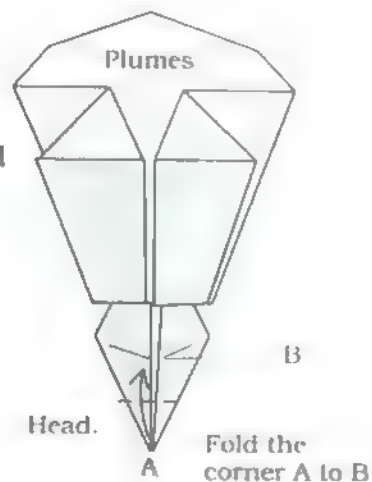
29



30

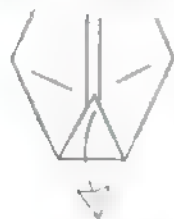


31

Fold the
corner A to B

32

Head.



Unfold.

33

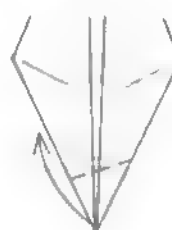
Using C as a
guide, fold A to lie
on the line A-D.

34

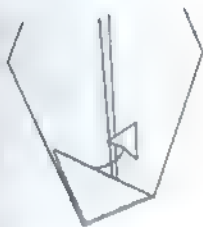


Unfold

35

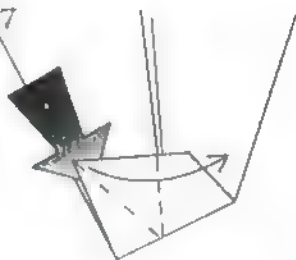


36



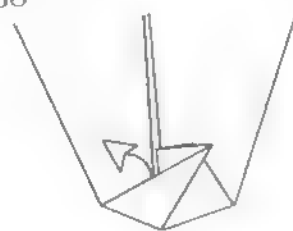
Pull out some paper along one of the creases

37



Squash-fold.

38

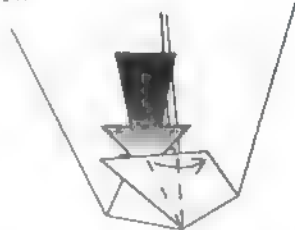


Pull out some paper

39

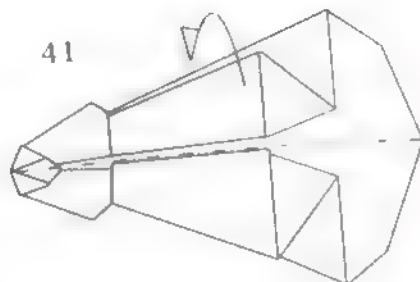


40

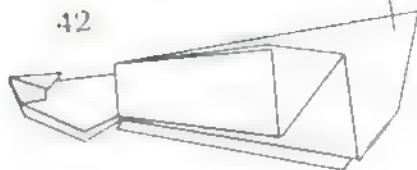


Squash-fold and rotate

41



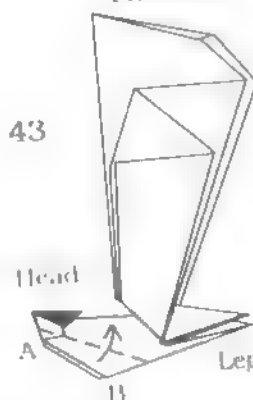
42



Slide the plumes up

Plumes

43



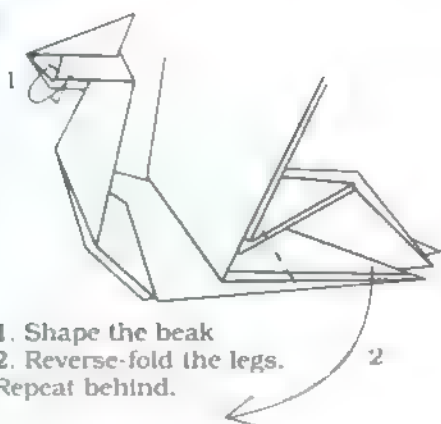
Fold A-B up so that it is under the darker paper. Repeat behind

44



Outside reverse folds form the neck. Lift up some paper by the tail to shape the wings. Repeat behind.

45



1. Shape the beak
2. Reverse-fold the legs.
Repeat behind.

46



Wings will form as the tail is folded up. Pinch the tip of the head to form the beak. Make the neck three-dimensional. Repeat behind

47



Crimp-fold the leg
Repeat behind

48



Repeat behind.

49



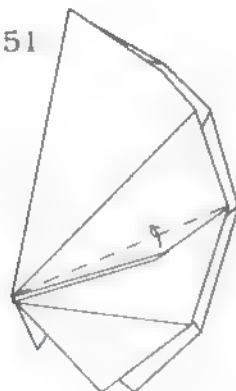
Repeat behind

50



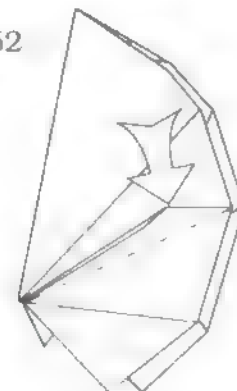
Repeat behind

51



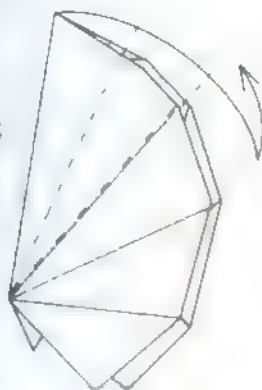
Repeat behind

52



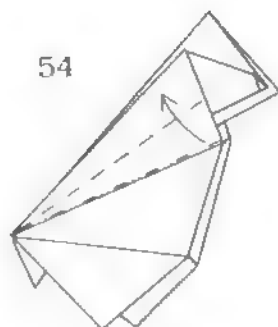
Sink. Repeat behind

53



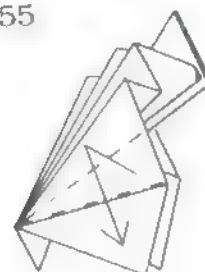
Crimp-fold.

54



Repeat behind.

55



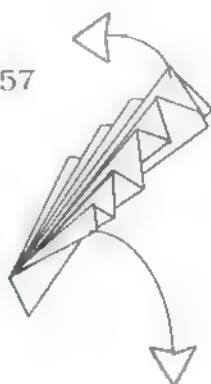
Repeat behind

56



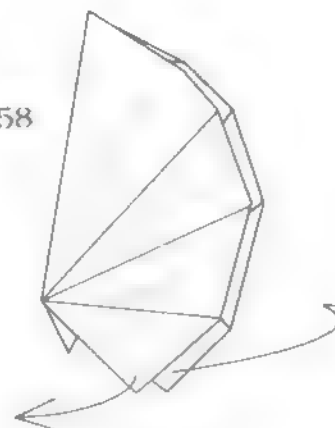
Repeat behind.

57

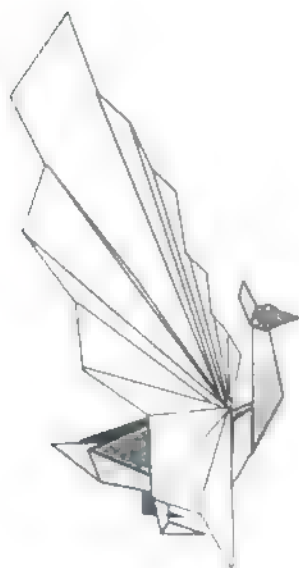


Unfold. Repeat behind.

58

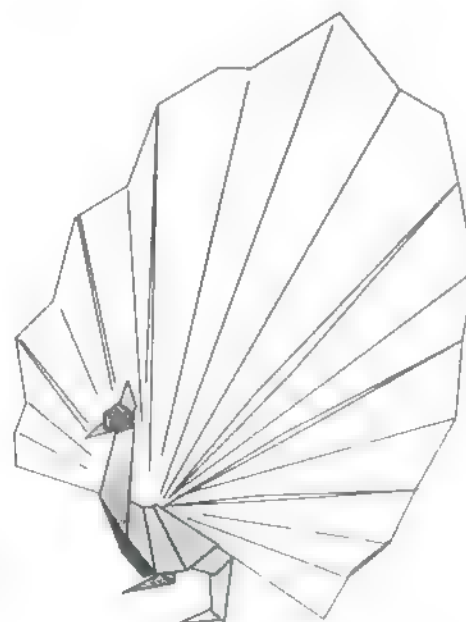


Spread the plumes



59

Peacock

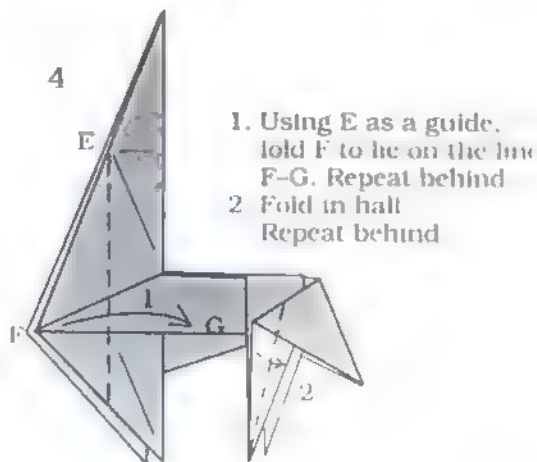
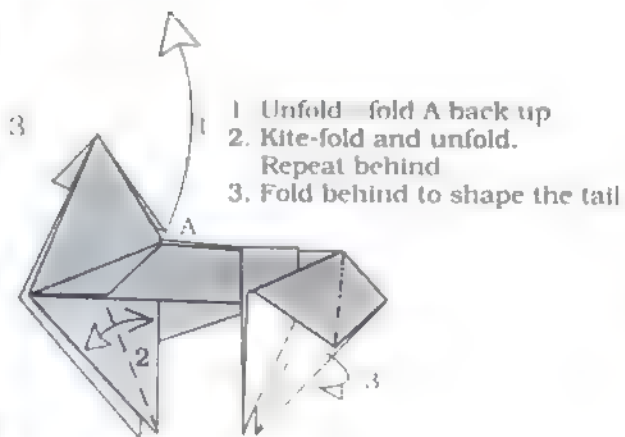
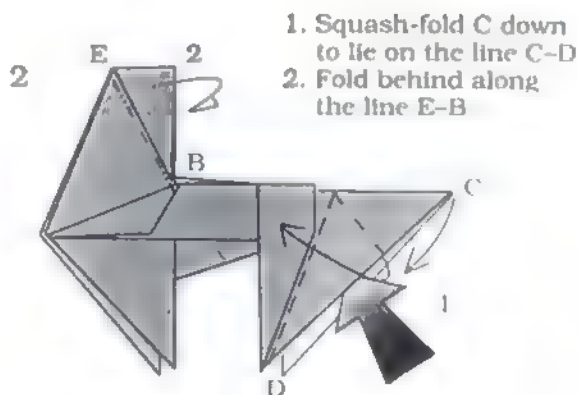
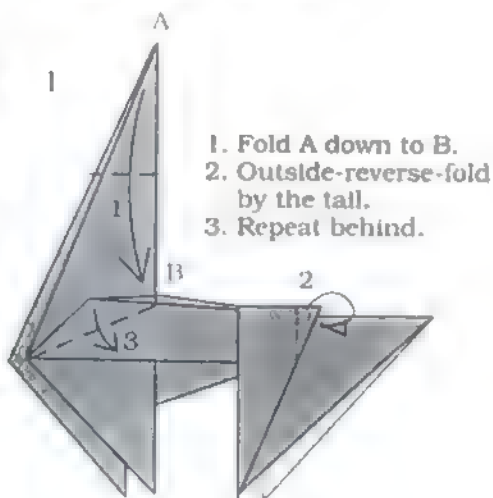
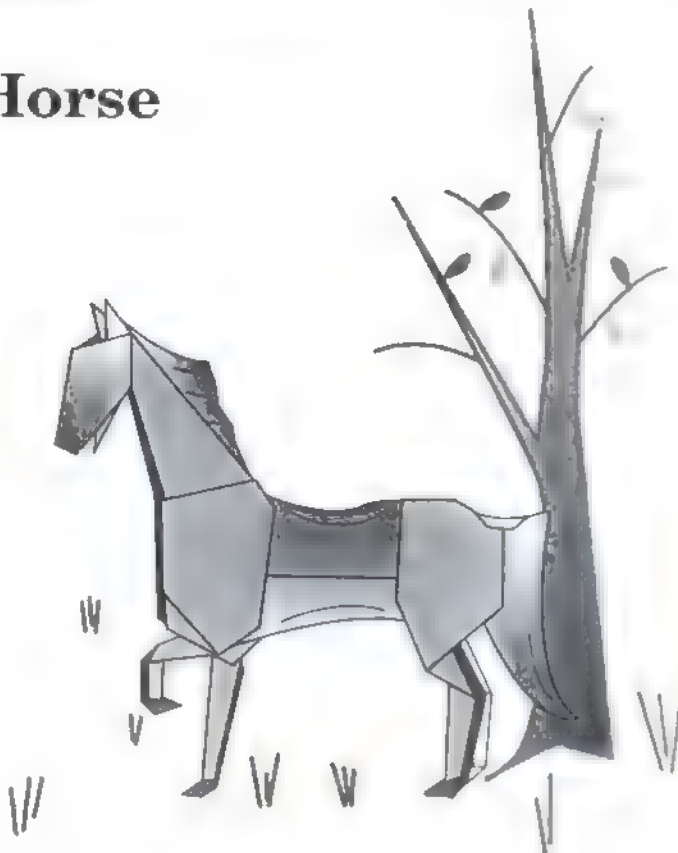


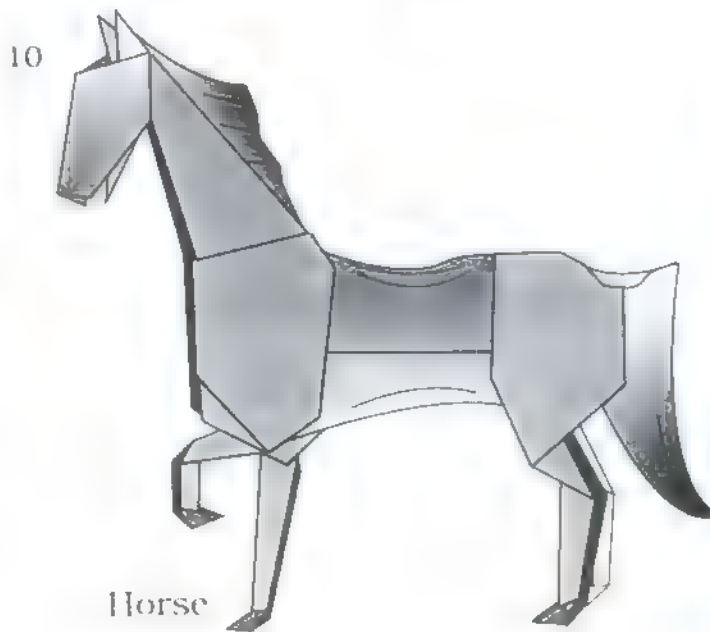
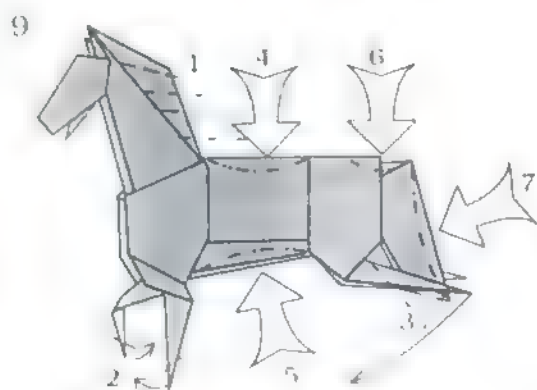
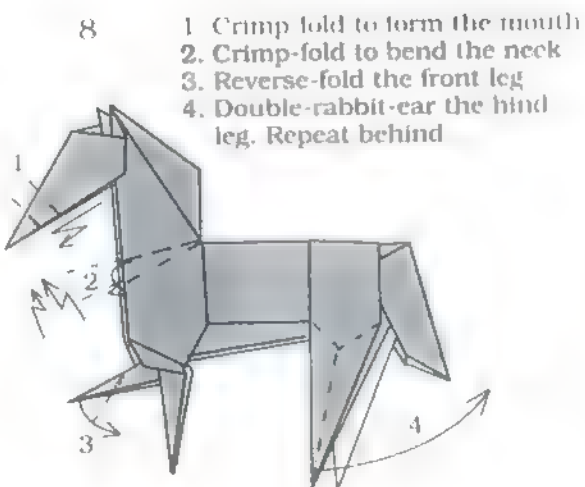
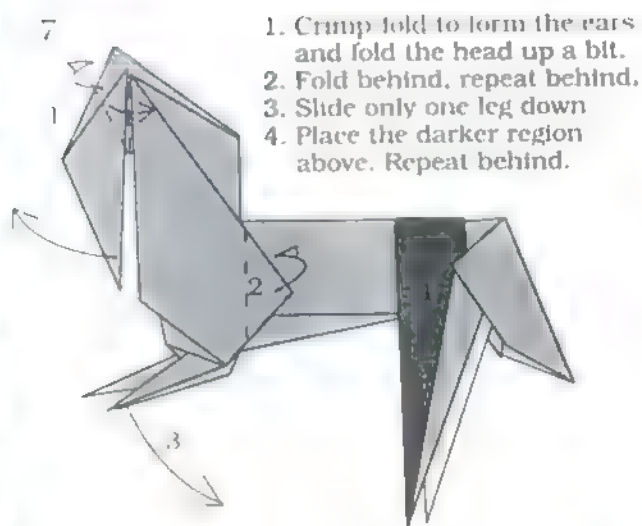
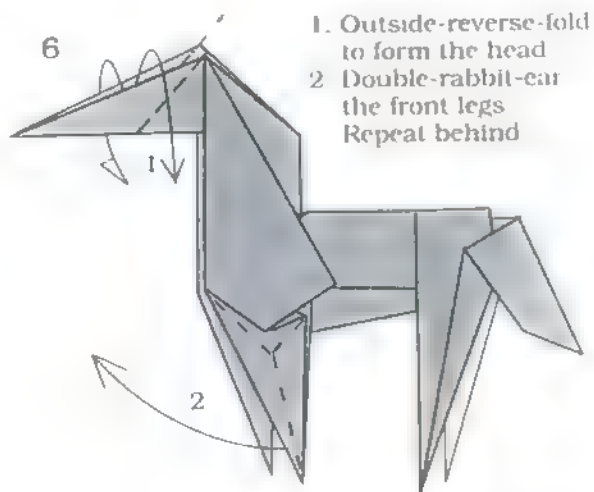
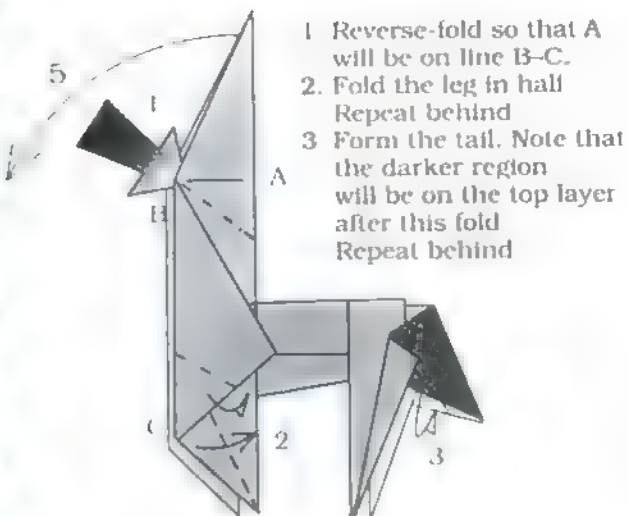
Horse

Horses have been associated with mankind throughout history. For thousands of years, they were hunted for food. Then they became domesticated and were used in warfare to pull chariots. Their use in warfare lasted into this century. Today they are used for riding and racing.

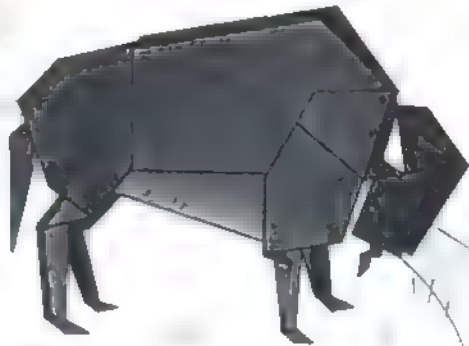
About six feet tall, the horse is highly adapted for fast, graceful running. It feeds on grass.

Begin with step 33 of Montroll's Base (page 43).



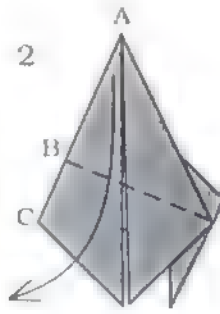


Bison

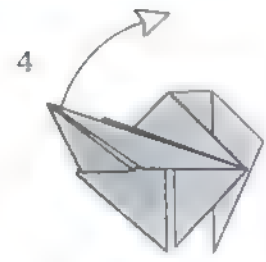
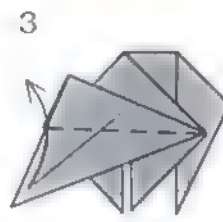


The American bison used to live in the Great Plains of North America. Indians hunted bison for food and clothing. Today bison are mainly found in game reserves. They are about eleven feet long and six feet high at the shoulder, and they weigh about a ton. Primarily grazers, they live in herds. They have a good sense of hearing and smell.

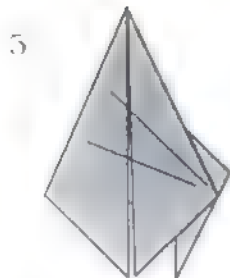
Begin with Montroll's Base (page 43) but omit steps 28-31



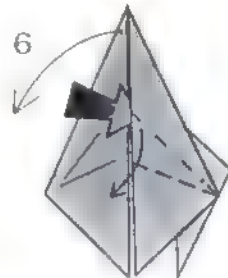
Fold down so that line A-B meets corner C



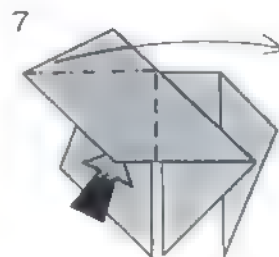
Unfold



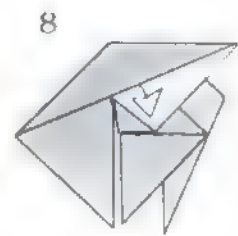
Repeat steps 2-4 folding down toward the right side



Squash-fold along the existing creases

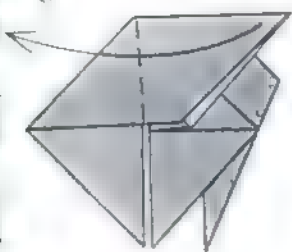


Squash-fold

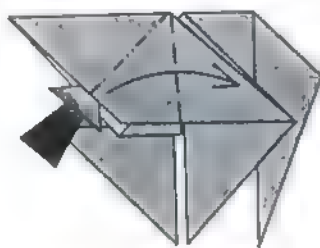


Pull out some paper

9

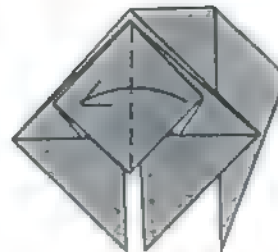


10

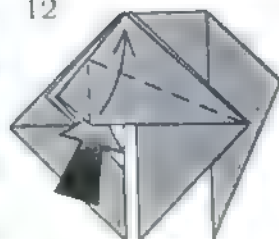


Squash-fold

11

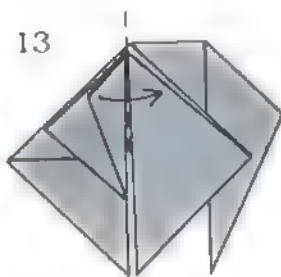


12

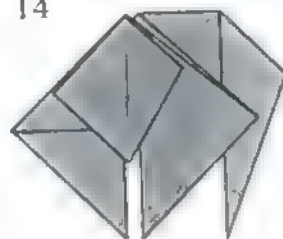


Squash fold

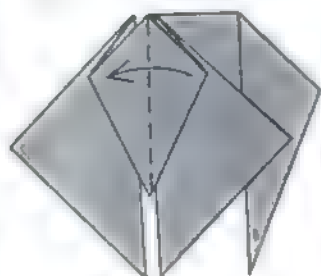
13



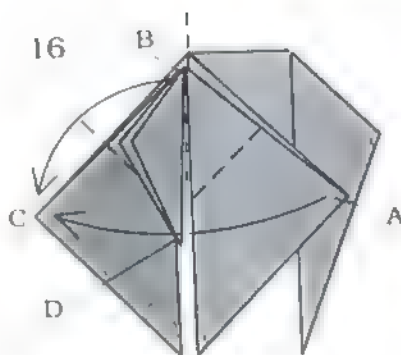
14

Repeat steps 11-13
on the left side.

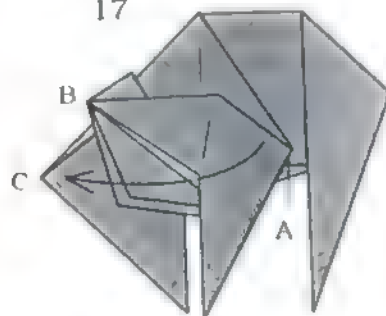
15



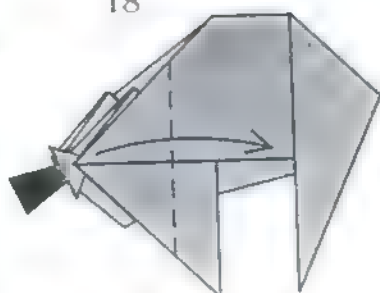
16

Fold A and B to C while
bringing D to the right.

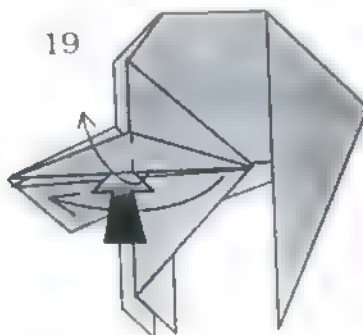
17

A three-dimensional
intermediate step

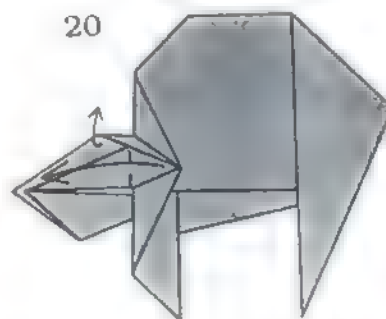
18

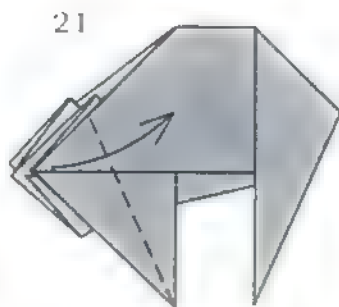
Squash fold,
repeat behind

19

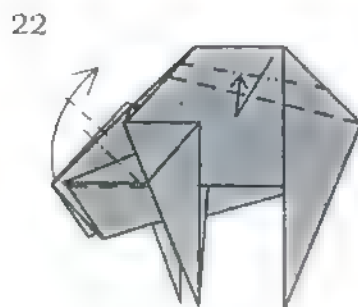
Fold one of the two layers
up. Repeat behind

20

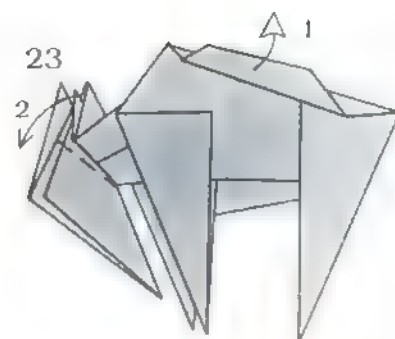
A three-dimensional
intermediate step
Repeat behind



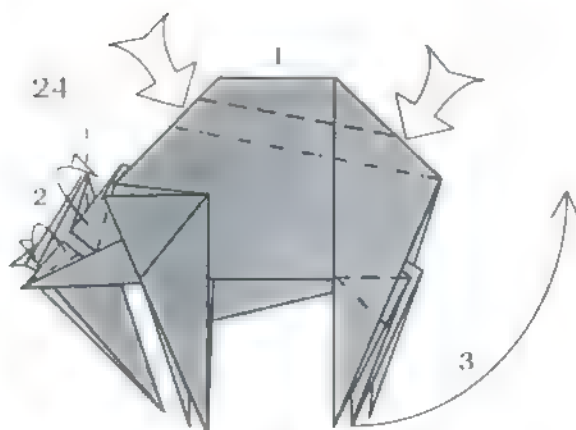
Repeat behind



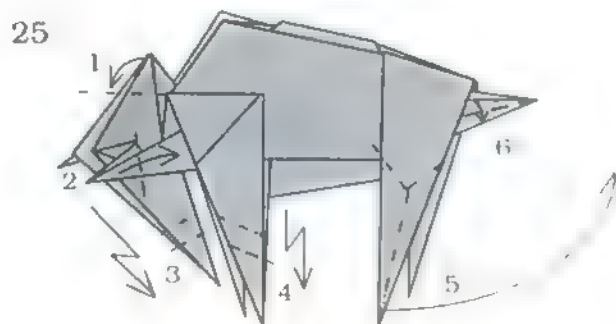
Crimp fold the head



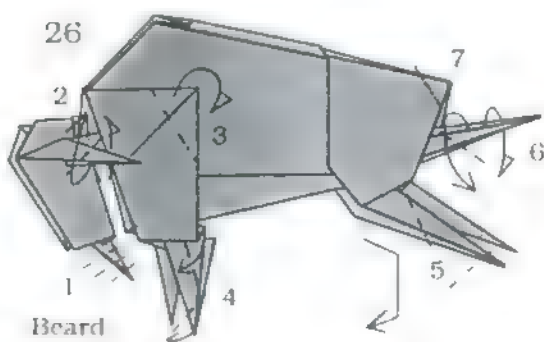
1. Unfold the back
2 Pull the horn out
Repeat behind



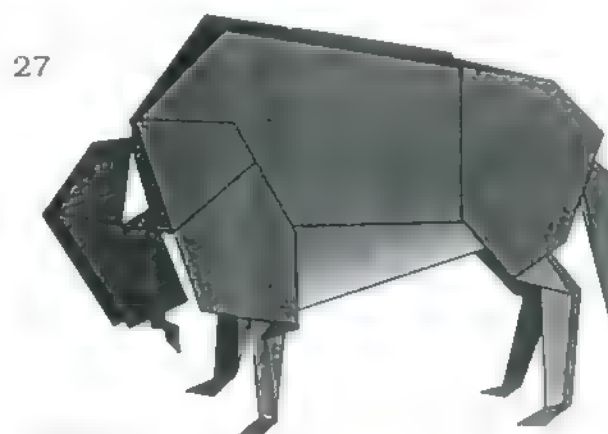
1. Sink down and up to form the back.
2. Reverse folds at the head. Repeat behind.
3. Crimp-fold the tail



1 Reverse-fold the tip of the head
2 Fold the horn to the right. Repeat behind
3 Crimp-fold the beard
4 Crimp-fold the front legs. Repeat behind
5 Double-rabbit-ear the hind legs. Repeat behind
6 Thin the tail. Repeat behind



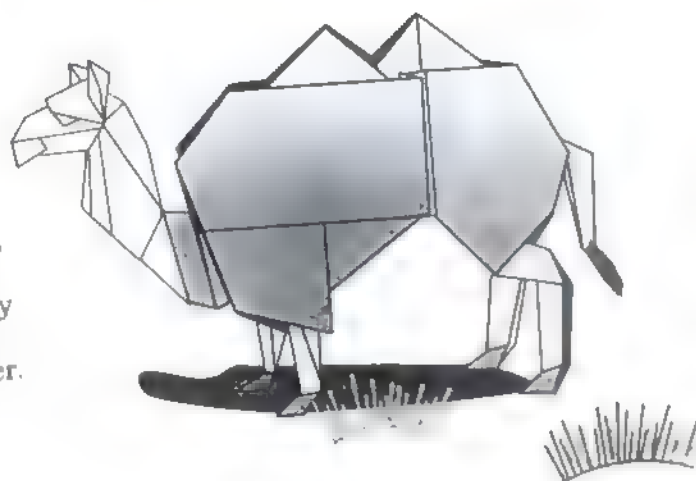
1 Pleat the beard
2 Outside-reverse-fold the horn up to make it white. Repeat behind
3. Repeat behind
4. Shape the front legs
Repeat behind for each leg
5. Reverse folds to shape the hind legs. Repeat behind
6 Outside-reverse fold the tail
7 Reverse fold



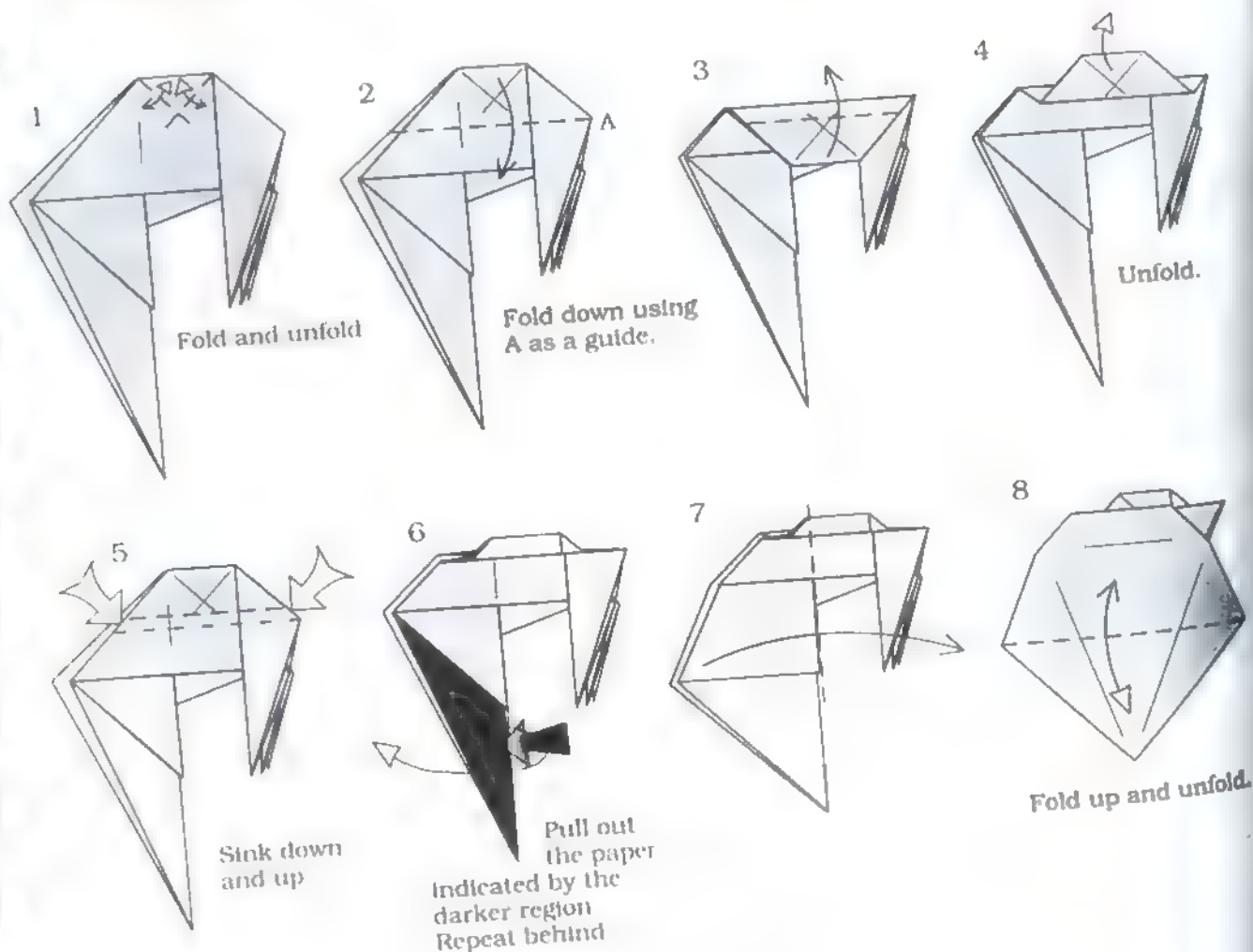
Bison

Camel

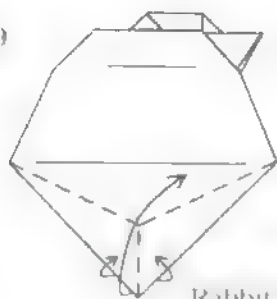
This is the two-humped, or Bactrian camel. It is easily tamed and moves slowly. It is seven feet high at the humps and eats salty plants, fish, animal flesh, skin, and bones. Native to the plains of Central Asia, it is well adapted to tolerate cold and snowy winters. Its long, shaggy hair keeps it warm in winter. The camel sheds its coat in the summer.



Begin with Montroll's Base (page 43) but omit steps 24-28



9



Rabbit ear

10



11



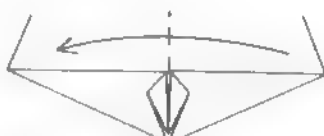
Squash fold

12



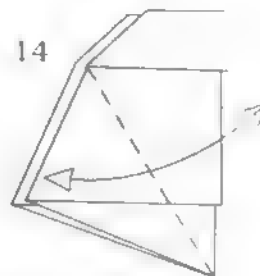
Petal-fold.

13

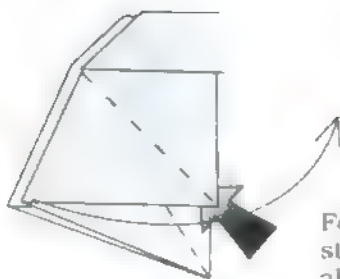


Repeat behind

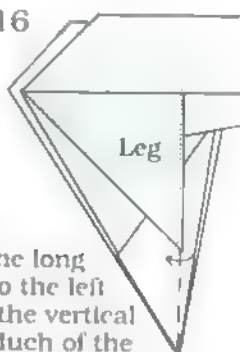
14

Fold and unfold
Repeat behind

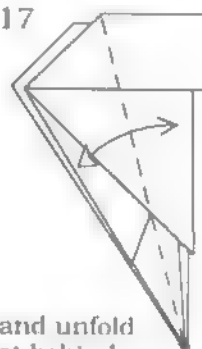
15

Reverse-fold.
Repeat behind.

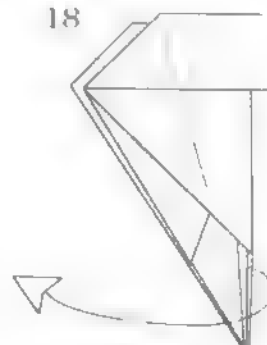
16

Fold the long
strip to the left
along the vertical
line. Much of the
paper folded will be
under the leg. Repeat
behind

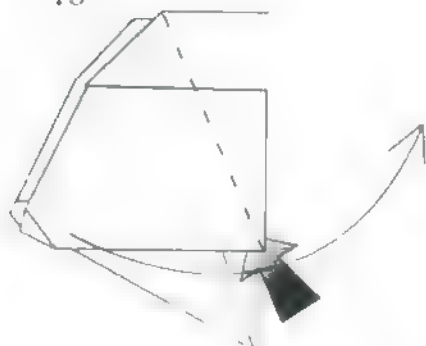
17

Fold and unfold
Repeat behind.

18

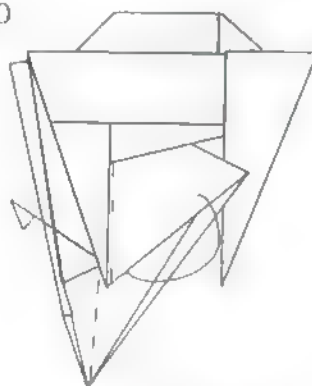
Pull out
Repeat behind

19

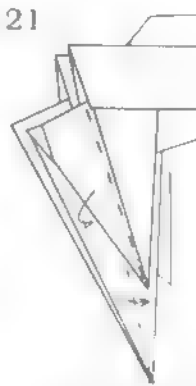


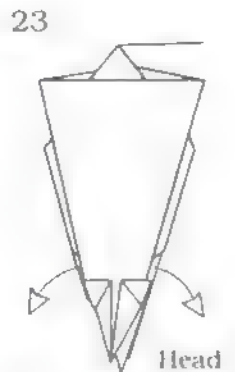
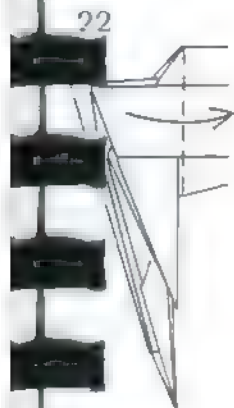
Reverse-fold Repeat behind.

20

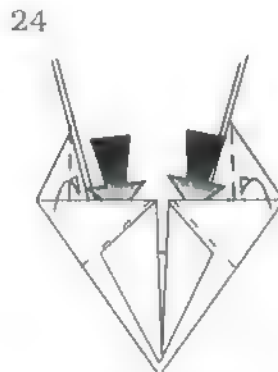
Reverse-fold
Repeat behind

21

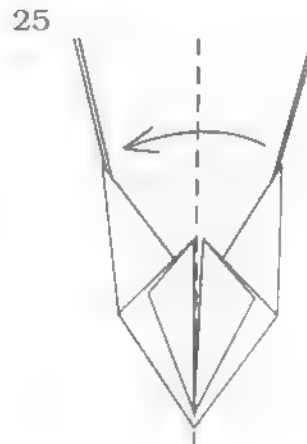
Reverse-fold
Repeat behind



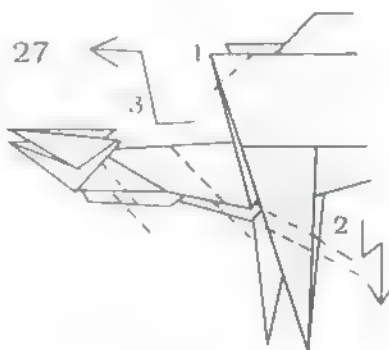
Pull out the hidden white paper



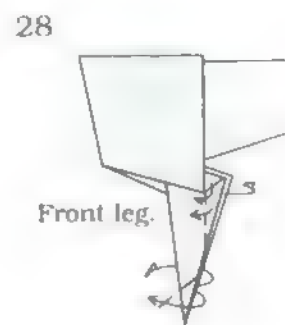
Reverse folds



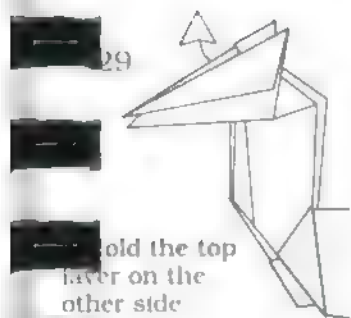
Reverse-fold.



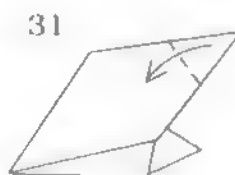
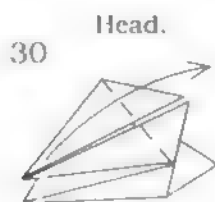
1. Reverse-fold. Repeat behind.
2. Crimp-fold the leg. Repeat behind.
3. Two outside reverse folds for the neck and head.



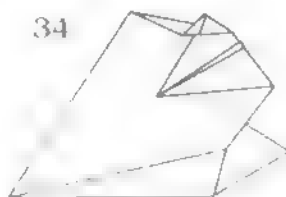
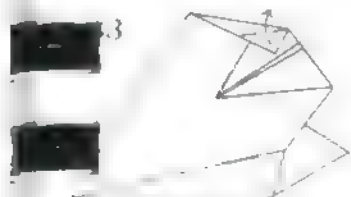
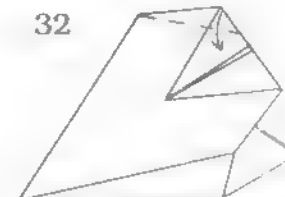
Repeat behind



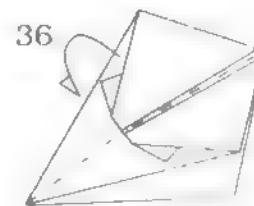
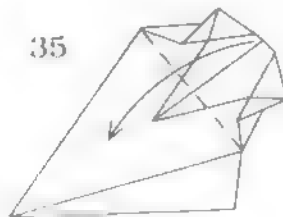
fold the top layer on the other side

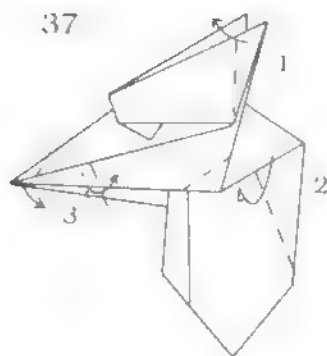


Formation of the eyes.



Repeat steps 32-33 to form the other eye

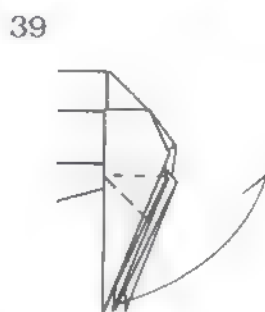




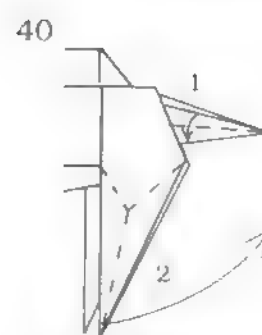
1. Fold the ear. Repeat behind
2. Form the neck. Repeat behind.
3. Crimp-fold the mouth



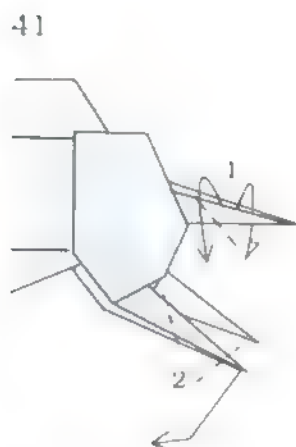
Reverse-fold



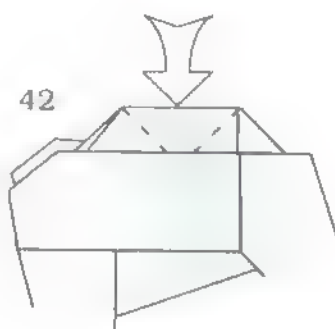
Crimp-fold to form the tail



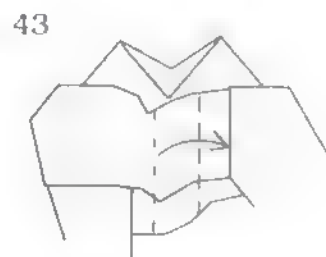
1. Thin the tail
 2. Double-rabbit-ear to form the hind leg
- Repeat behind



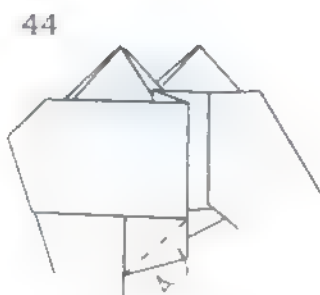
1. Outside-reverse-fold the tail
2. Reverse folds to form the leg and hoof. Repeat behind



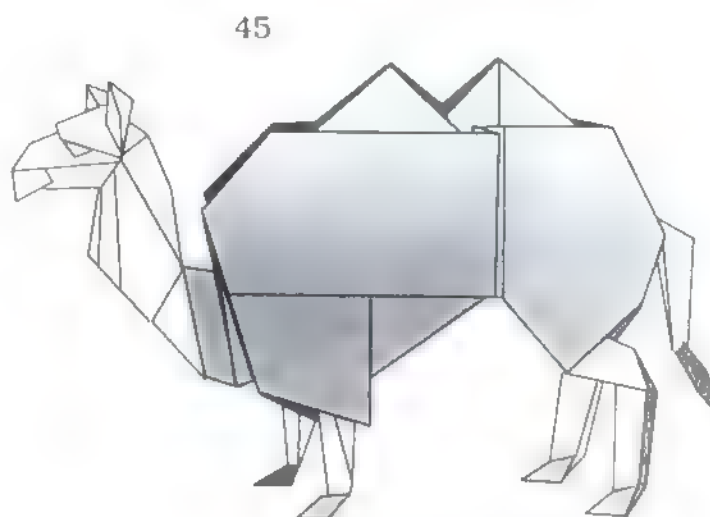
Formation of the humps



This is a three dimensional figure
Repeat behind

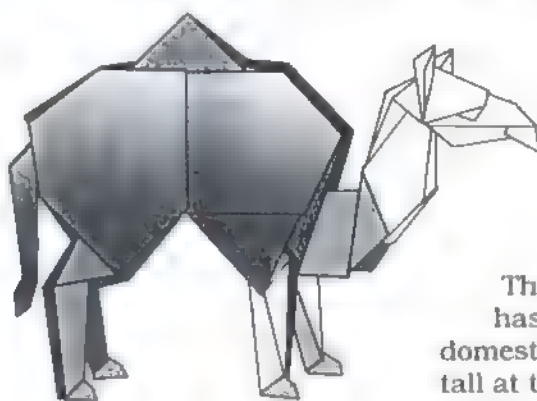


Repeat behind



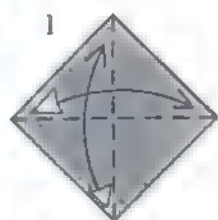
Camel

Dromedary

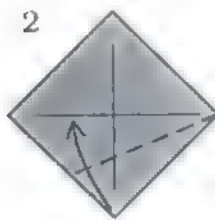


The dromedary, or Arabian camel, has one hump and is completely domesticated. It is seven or eight feet tall at the shoulder and lives in the sandy regions of Western Asia, India,

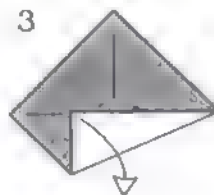
Arabia, and Africa. It is very well adapted to desert life. It has a double layer of protective eyelashes and can shut its nostrils during sand storms. The hump protects it from the sun by absorbing heat and carries its fat reserves. It feeds on plants and can go for three to nine days without water. It has keen eyesight and a good sense of smell.



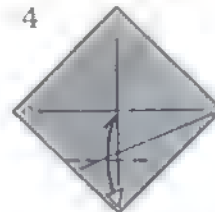
1 Fold and unfold along the diagonals.



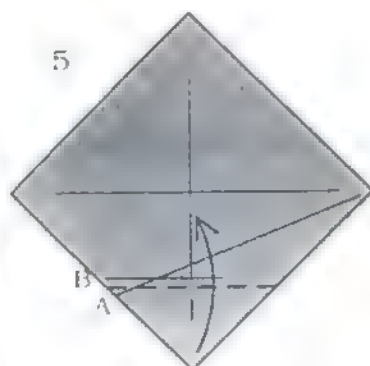
2 Crease lightly.



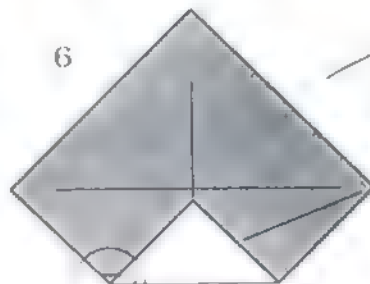
3 Unfold.



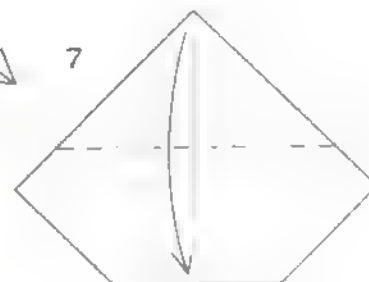
4 Fold up to the center and unfold. Crease lightly and only on the left side

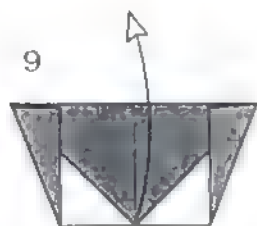


5 Fold up so that A meets the line above it close to B

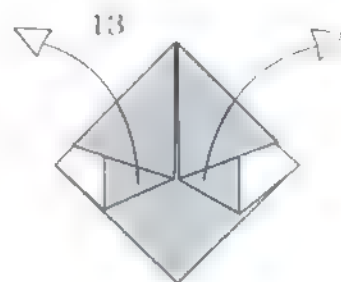
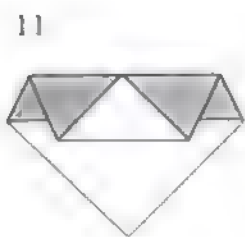
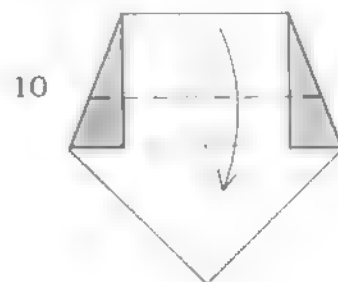


6 Note how the creases intersect inside the circle

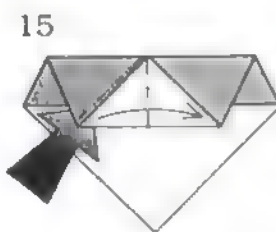




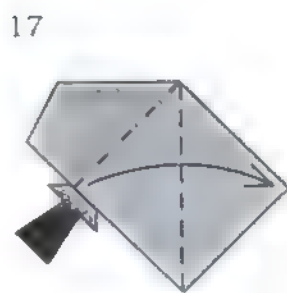
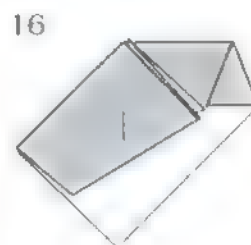
Unfold and rotate



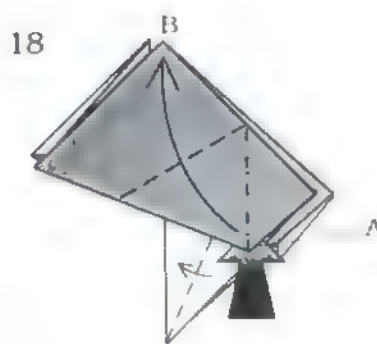
Unfold



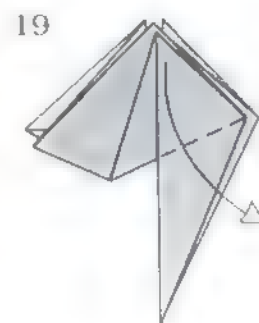
Squash-fold



Squash fold

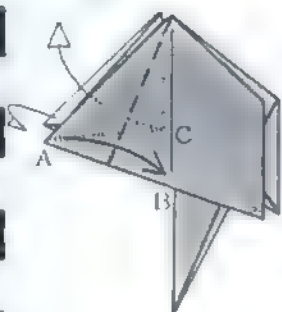


Squash-fold A up to B.
Repeat behind



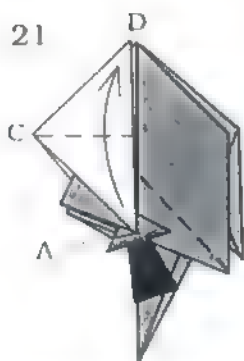
Unfold Repeat behind

20



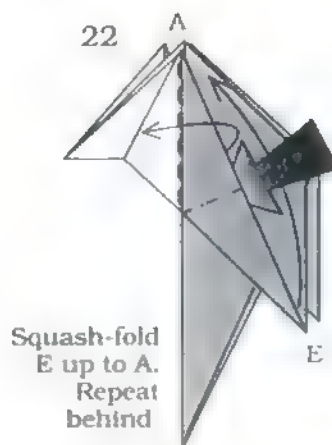
Pull out corner C while folding A to B and repeating behind

21



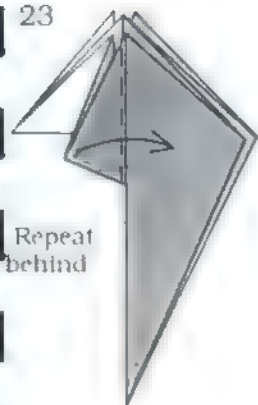
Squash-fold A up to D. Repeat behind.

22



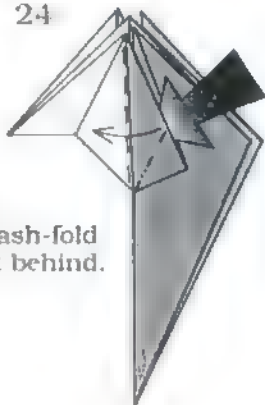
Squash-fold E up to A. Repeat behind

23



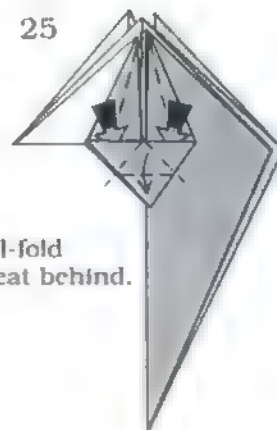
Repeat behind

24



Squash-fold Repeat behind.

25



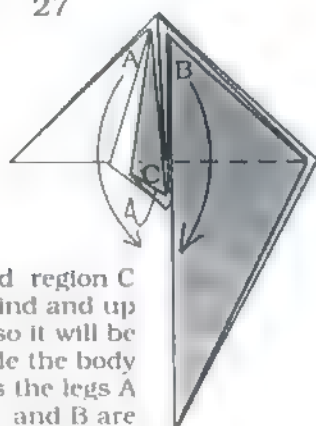
Petal-fold Repeat behind.

26



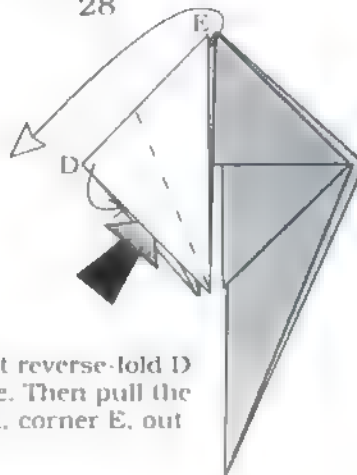
Place the darker region on top

27

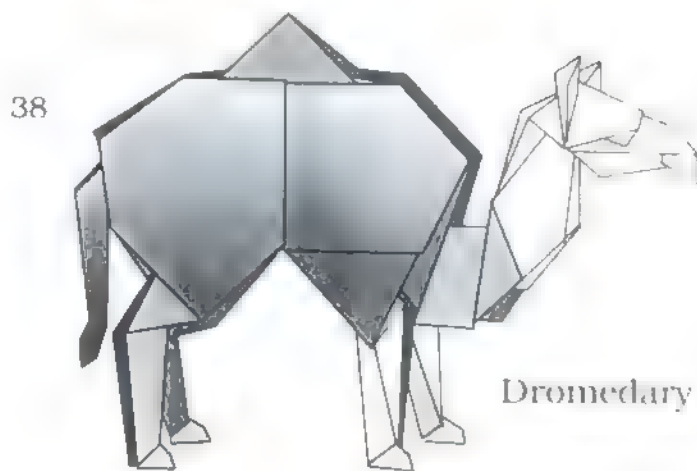
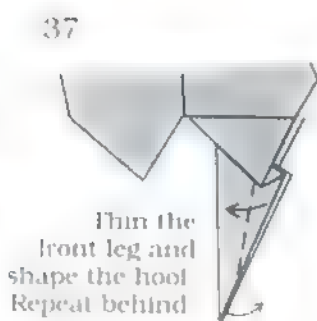
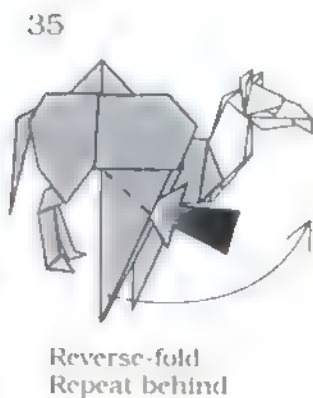
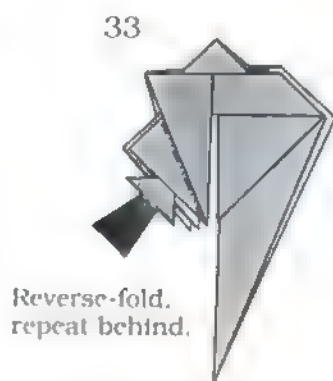
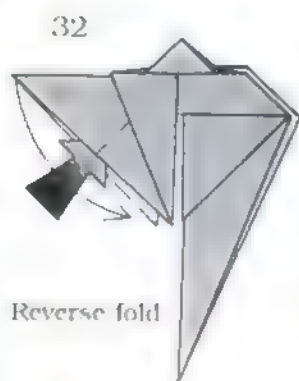
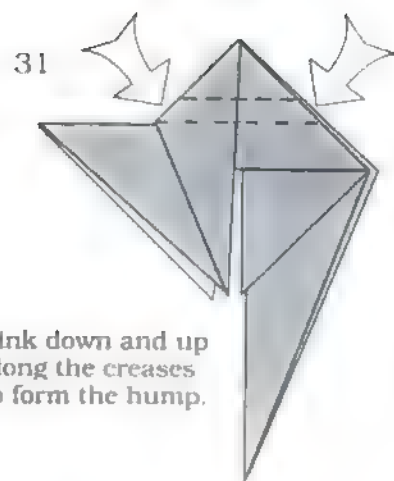
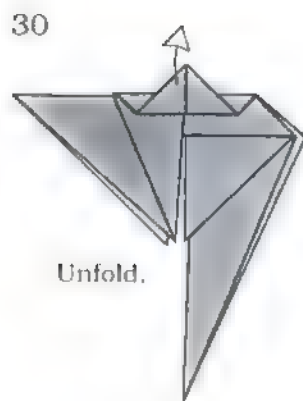
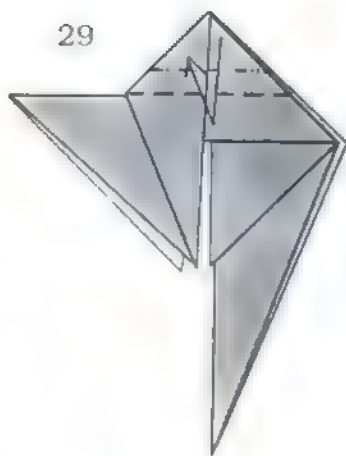


Fold region C behind and up so it will be inside the body as the legs A and B are folded down Repeat behind

28



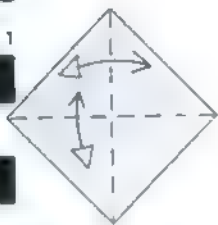
First reverse-fold D inside. Then pull the tail, corner E, out



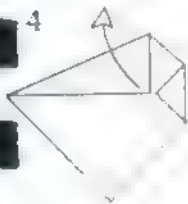
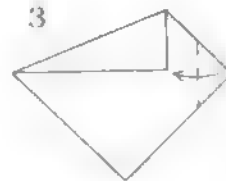
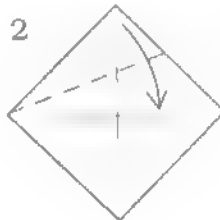
Rhinoceros



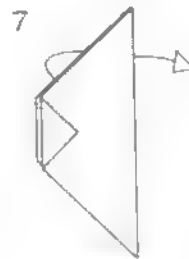
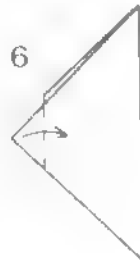
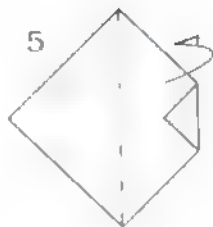
This nocturnal mammal lives in the warmer parts of Southern Asia and Africa. It has one or two horns which are made from hardened hairs. During its life, the horns continue to grow and are rubbed down from contact with trees or rocks. Rhinos are good swimmers. The rhinoceros shown here is the white rhinoceros, the largest of the rhinos, standing over six feet high at the shoulder and weighing over three tons. Its pale gray skin sometimes becomes a reddish brown from wallowing in mud. The rhino feeds on grasses and other forms of vegetation.



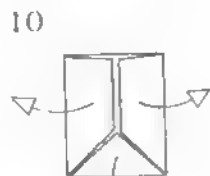
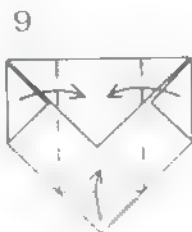
Fold and unfold along the diagonals



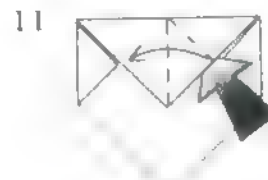
Unfold



Unfold

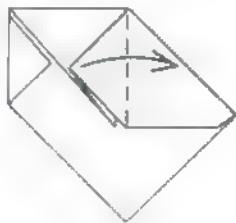


Unfold

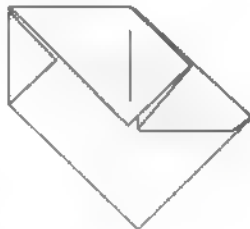


Squash-fold

12

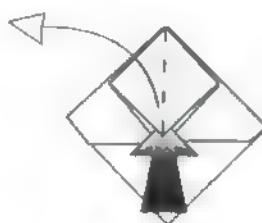


13



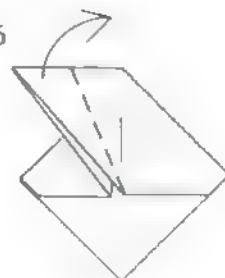
Repeat steps
11-12 on the left.

14

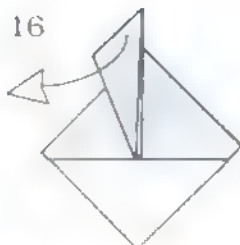


Unfold

15

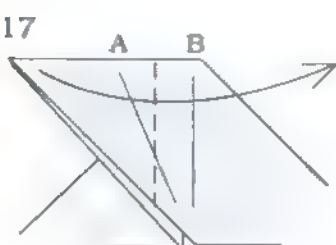


16



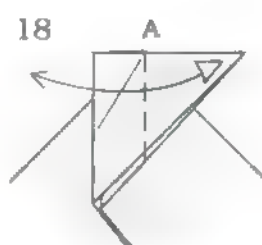
Unfold.

17



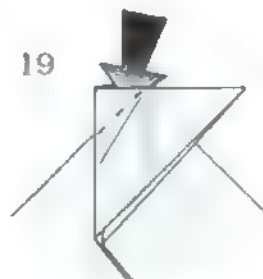
Fold A to B.

18



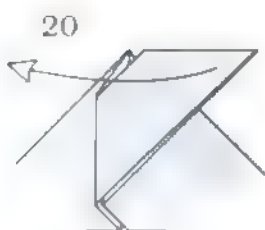
Fold and unfold
using A as a guide

19



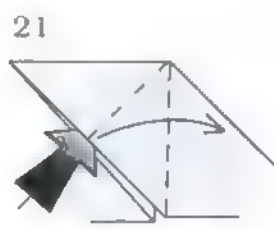
Reverse-fold

20



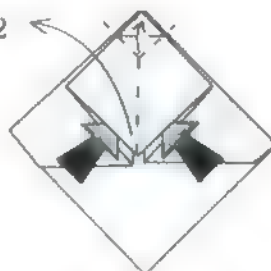
Unfold.

21



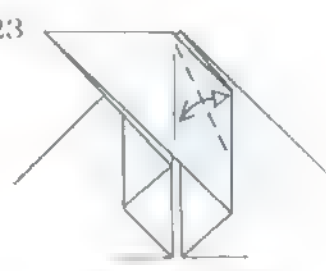
Squash-fold.

22



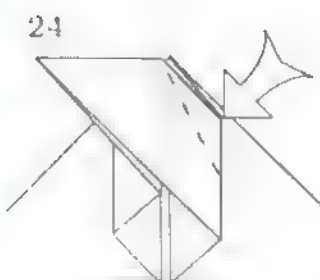
Fold on the existing creases
These folds will form the head

23



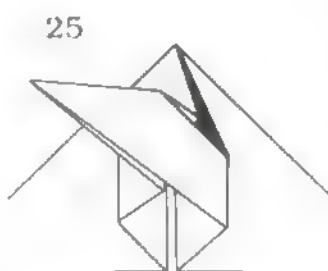
Fold and unfold

24



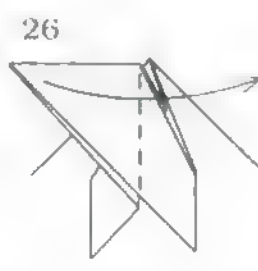
Sink.

25

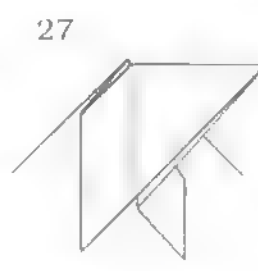


This is a three-dimensional
figure showing the formation
of the sink fold

26

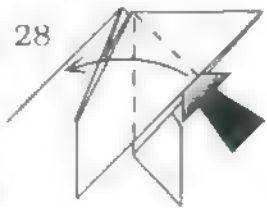


27



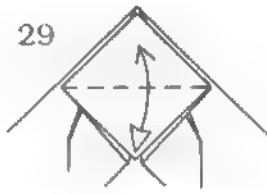
Repeat steps
23-24 on the left

28



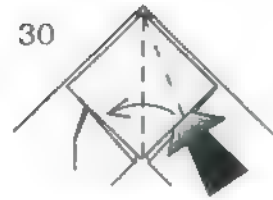
Squash fold

29



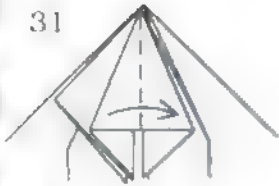
Fold up and unfold.

30

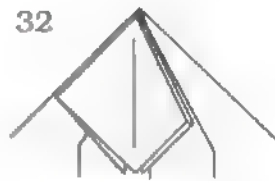


Squash-fold

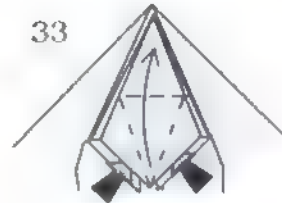
31



32

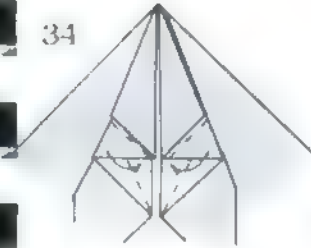
Repeat steps
30-31 on the left.

33



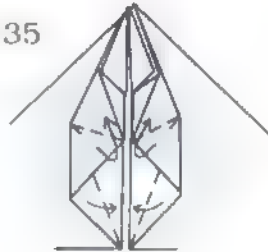
Petal-fold

34

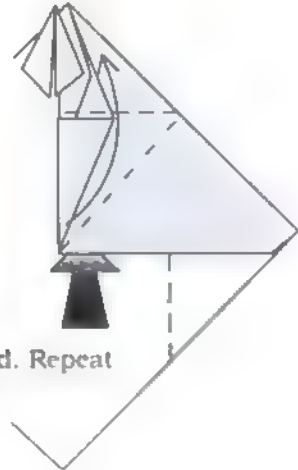


Reverse folds

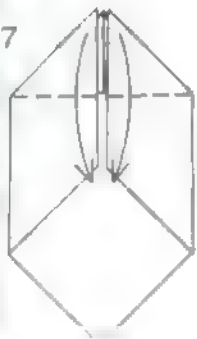
35



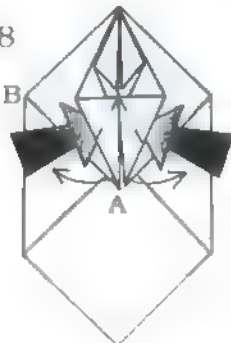
36

Squash-fold. Repeat
on the left.

37



38

Reverse fold so that A
does not quite meet B

39



Reverse-fold

40





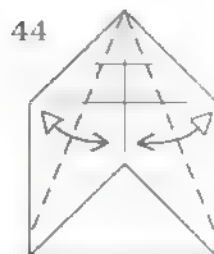
Tuck inside.



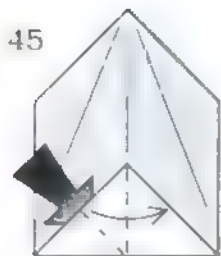
Repeat steps 39-41 on the right.



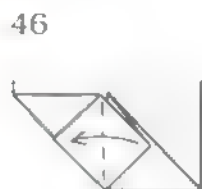
Fold down and unfold at the top



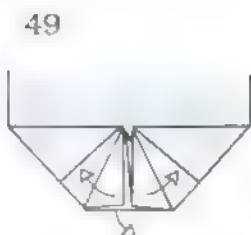
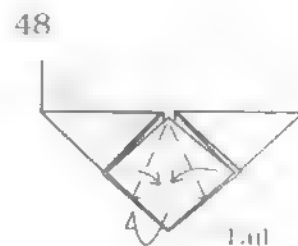
Fold and unfold



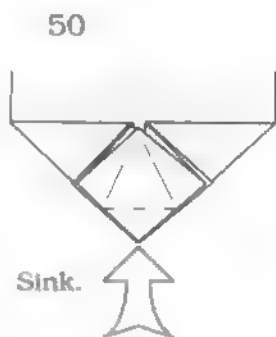
Squash-fold.



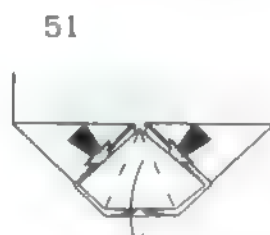
Repeat steps 45-46 on the right.



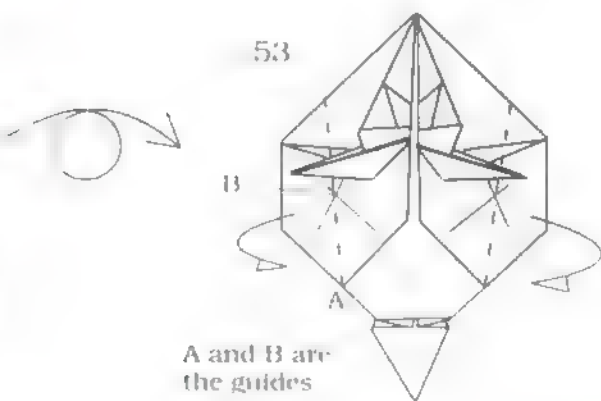
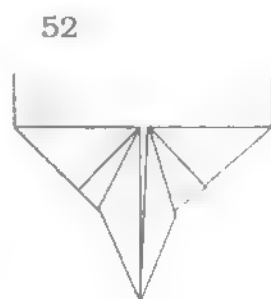
Unfold.



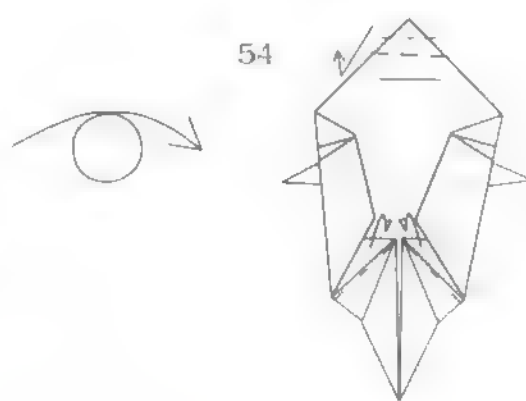
Sink.

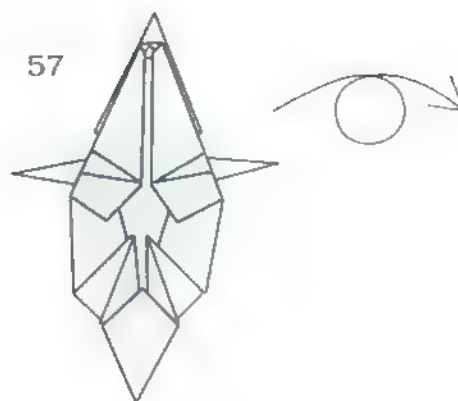
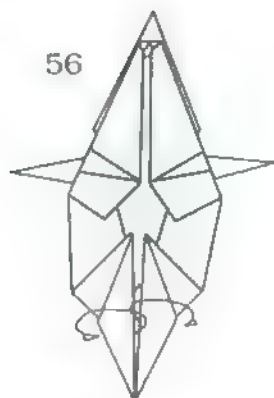
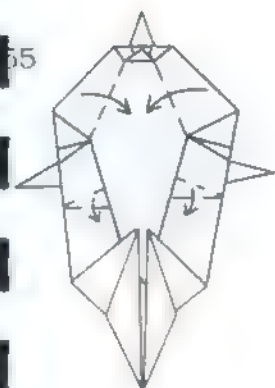


Petal-fold

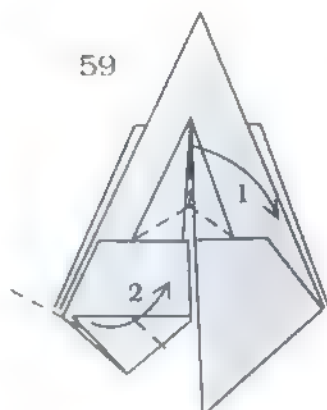
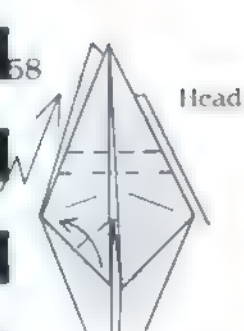


A and B are the guides

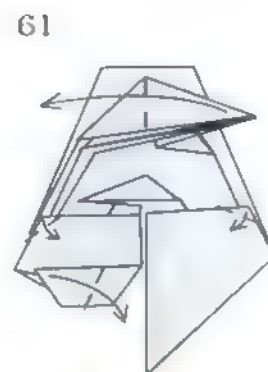
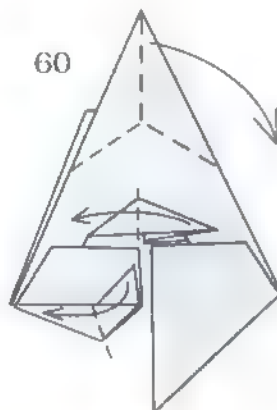




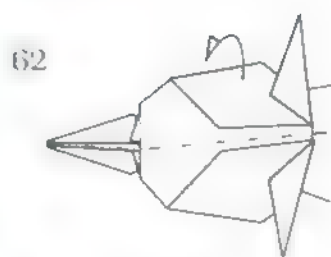
Fold the white
part inside-out.



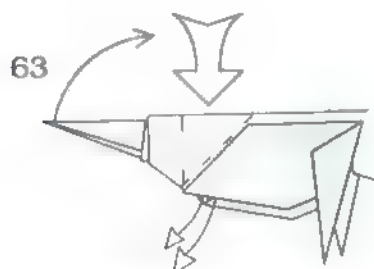
1. Rabbit-ear the horn.
2. Squash-fold the ear.



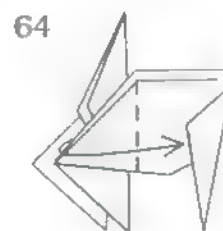
Form the other ear
(from steps 58-61)

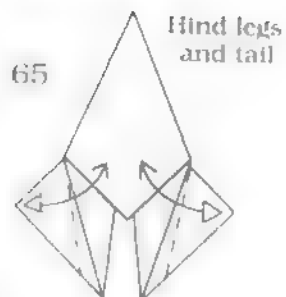


Though the body is
folded in half, do not try
to fold the head in half.

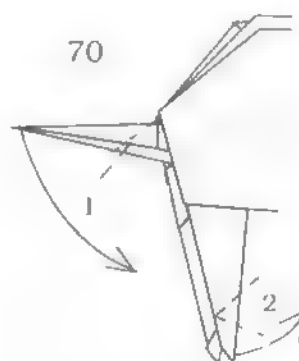
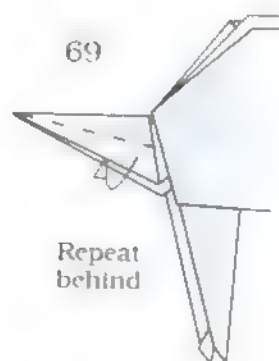
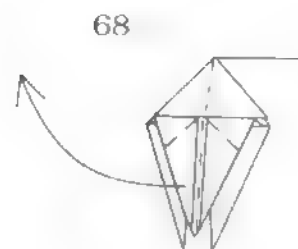
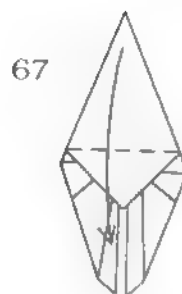
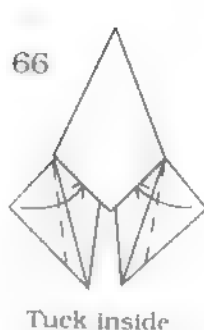


Pull out the hind legs
while folding the tail up

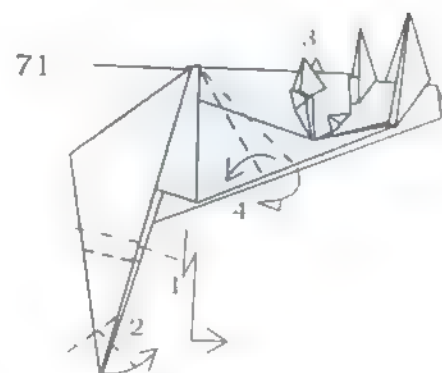




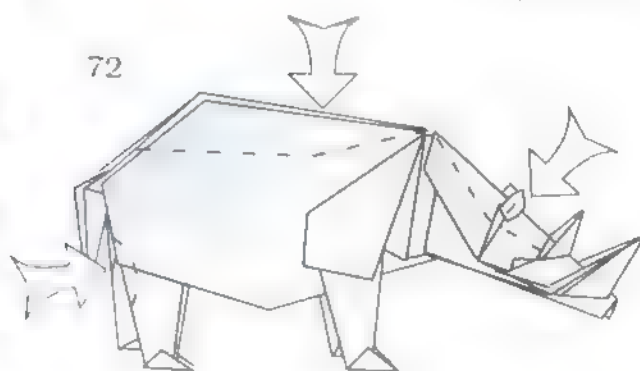
Fold and unfold
Note that this crease
does not come to a
point at the bottom



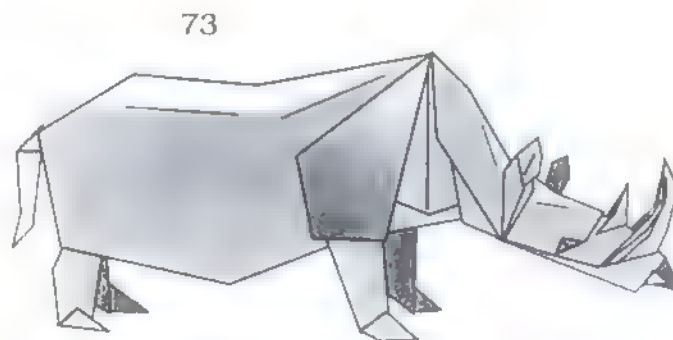
1. Reverse-fold the tail
2. Squash-fold the foot
Repeat behind



1 Crimp-fold the front legs
Repeat behind
2 Squash-fold the feet
Repeat behind
3 Open the ears
Repeat behind.
4. Crimp-fold the neck

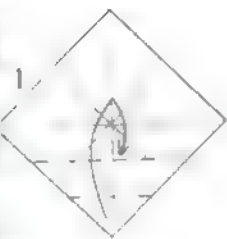


Make the rhinoceros
three-dimensional

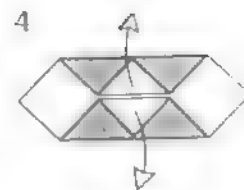


Rhinoceros

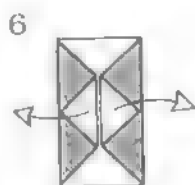
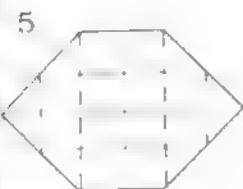
Insect Base



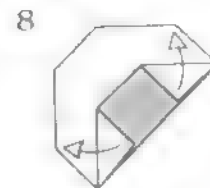
First fold and
unfold diagonally
and rectangularly
Divide in thirds



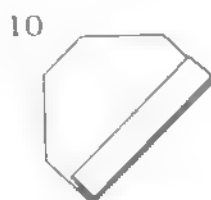
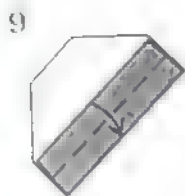
Unfold



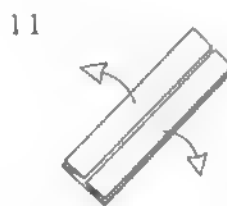
Unfold.



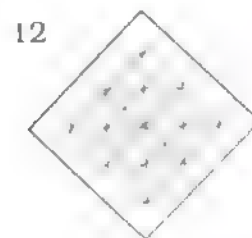
Unfold



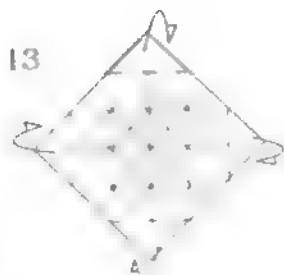
Repeat steps 7-9



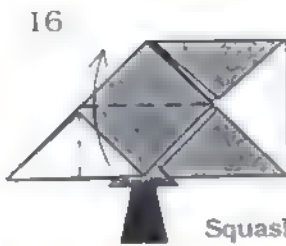
Unfold.



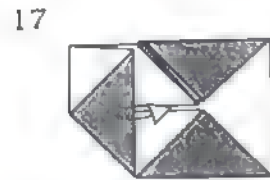
Repeat steps 7-11
in the opposite
direction



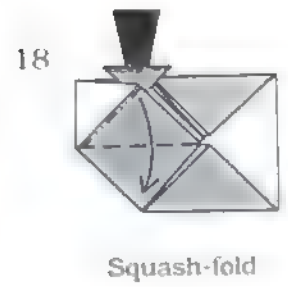
Squash fold



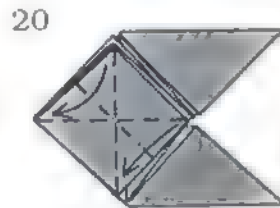
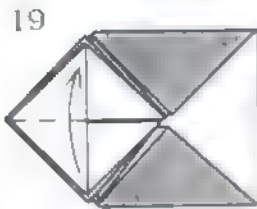
Squash-fold.



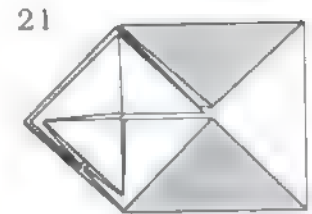
Pull out some paper.



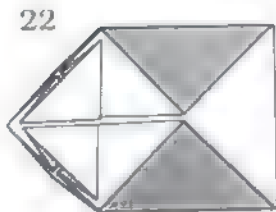
Squash-fold



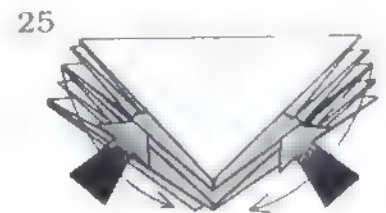
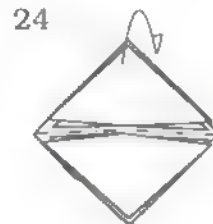
This fold is very similar to the construction of the waterbomb base.



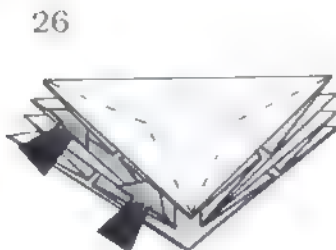
Repeat steps 19-20 on the upper left hand side



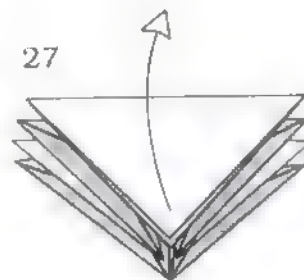
Repeat steps 15-21 on the right.



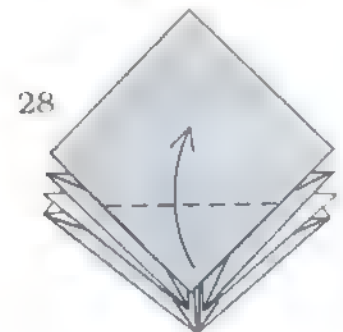
Reverse-fold the center flaps down



Make eight reverse folds. (Four in front and four behind)

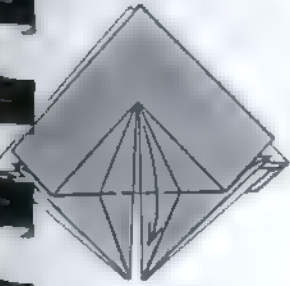


Unfold, repeat behind.



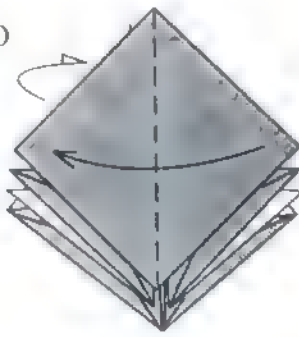
Repeat behind

29

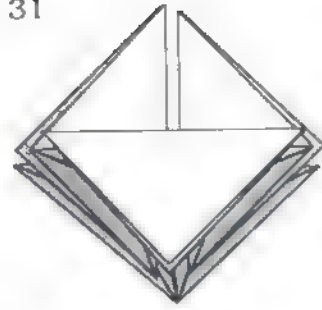


Repeat behind

30

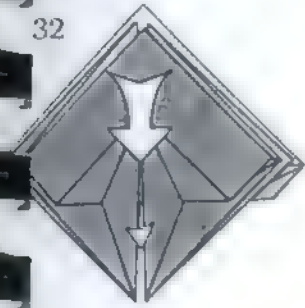


31



Repeat steps 27-28.

32



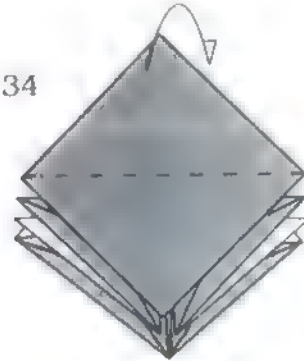
Sink the original center of the paper.

33

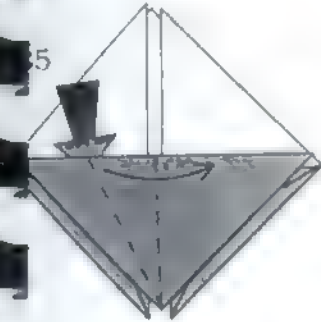


Repeat behind.

34

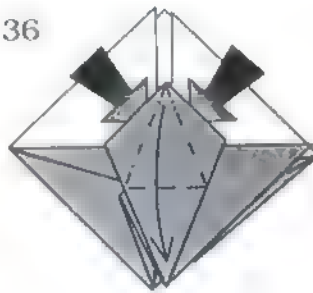


35



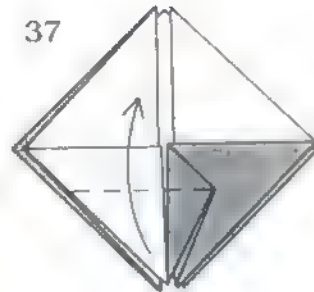
Squash fold

36

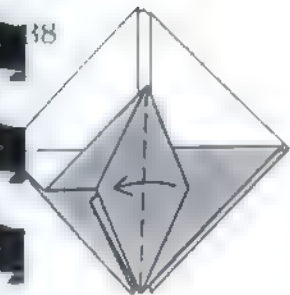


This is similar to a petal fold.

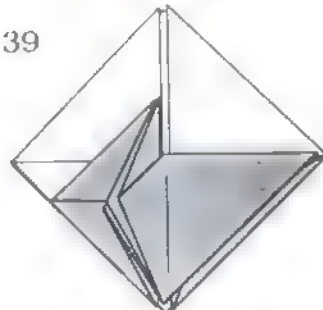
37



38

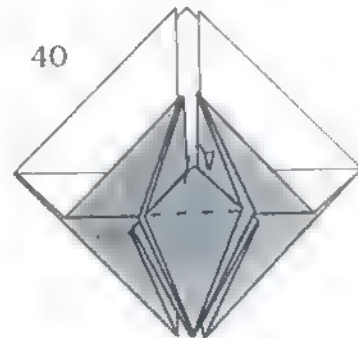


39

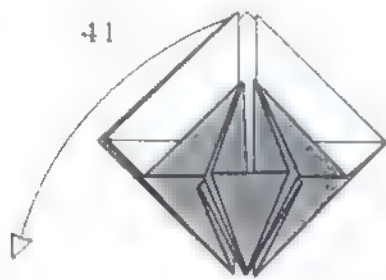


Repeat steps 35-38 on the right

40

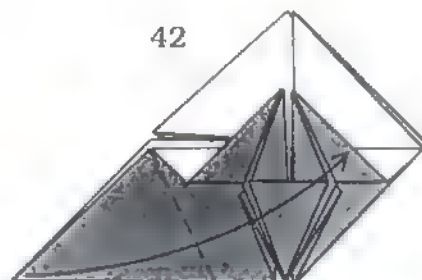


Onigami Sculptures

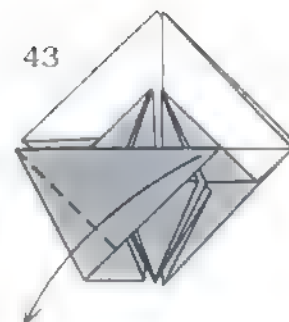


41

Pull out the paper.



42

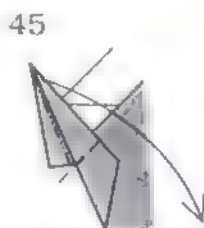


43



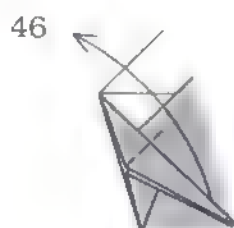
44

Squash-fold.

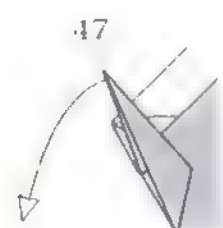


45

Squash-fold.

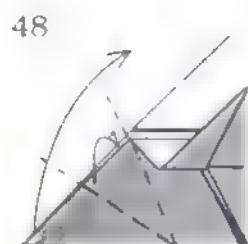


46



47

Unfold



48

Crimp-fold.



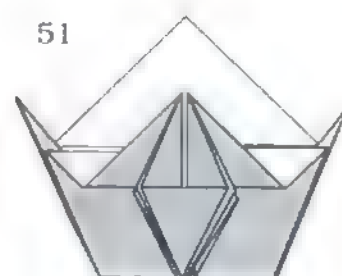
49

Repeat behind.



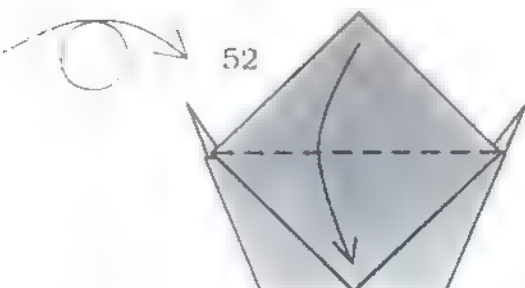
50

Reverse-fold,
repeat behind.

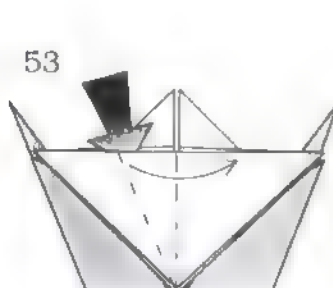


51

Repeat steps 41-50
on the right

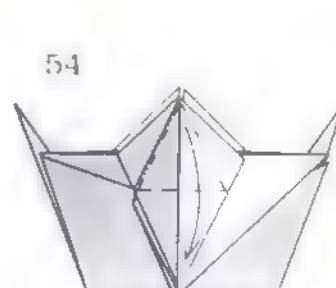


52



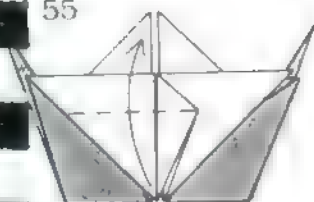
53

Squash-fold

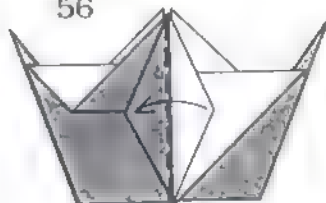


54

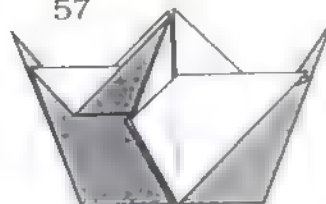
55



56

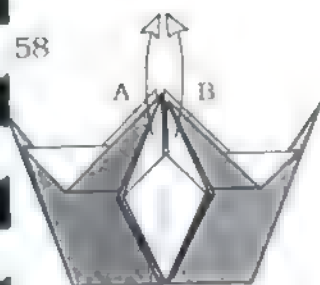


57



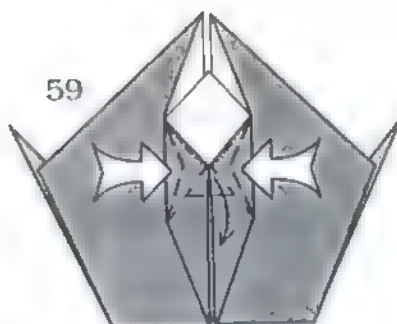
Repeat steps 53-56
on the right.

58



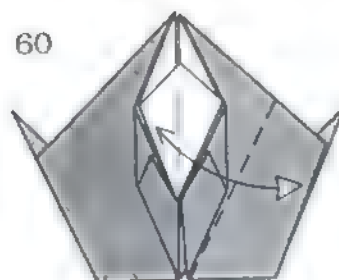
Pull A and B up.

59



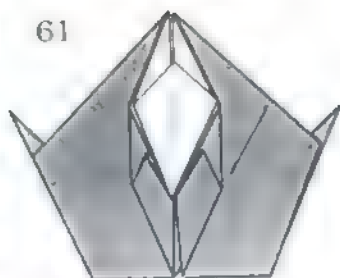
A three-dimensional figure.

60

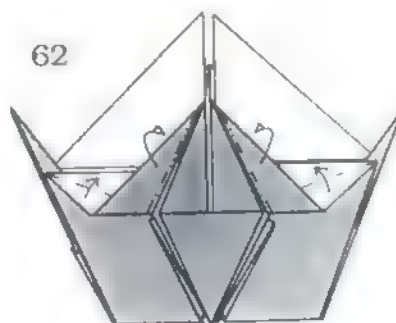


Fold and unfold

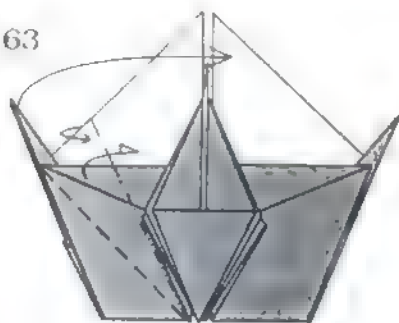
61



62

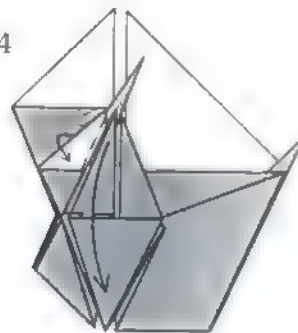


63

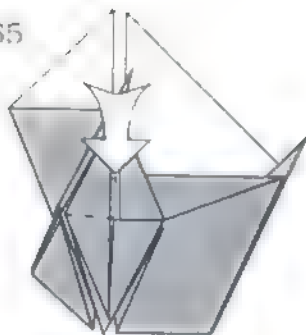


Crimp-fold.

64

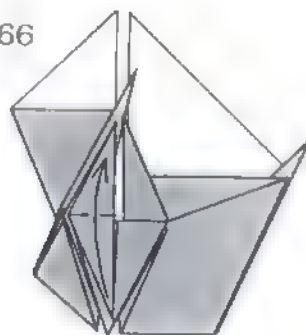


65

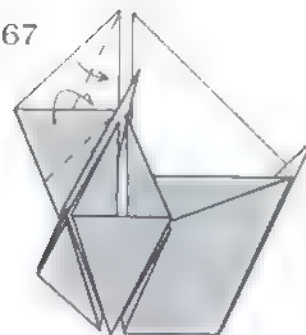


Remember when the
center was sunk (in step
32)? Sink this little
triangular flap inside the
sunken center

66

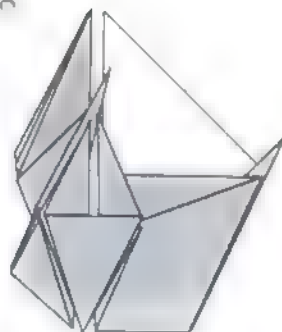


67



Reverse-fold

68



Repeat steps 60-67
on the right.

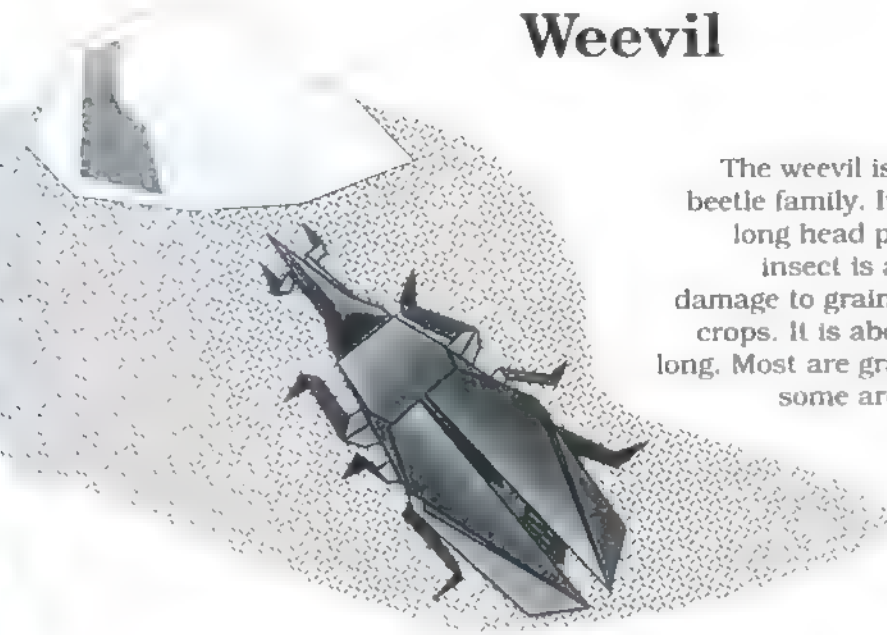


69



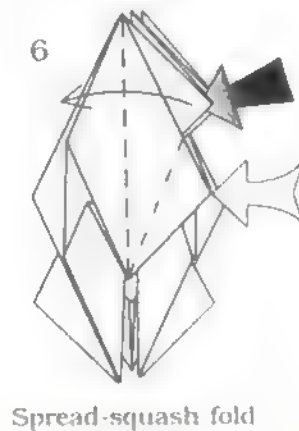
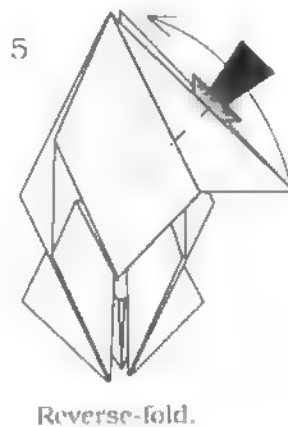
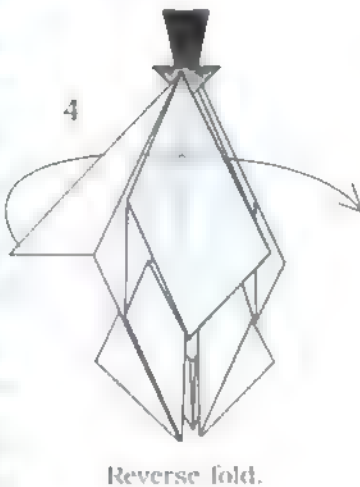
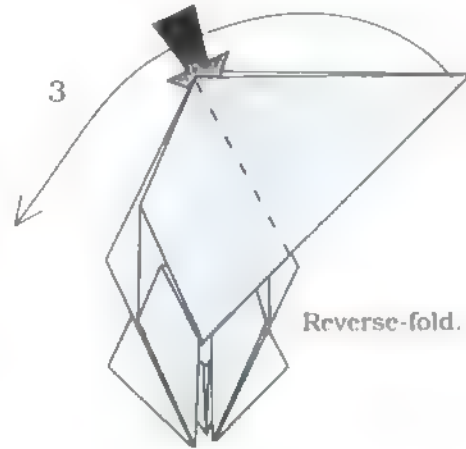
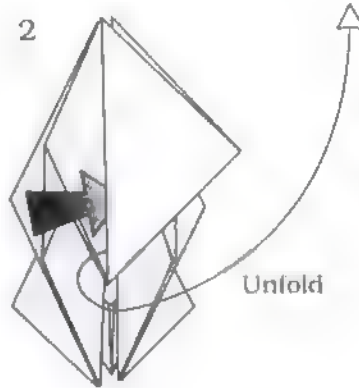
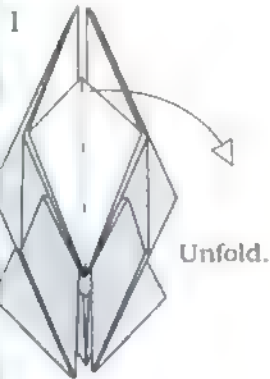
Insect Base

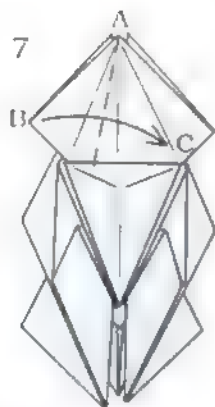
Weevil



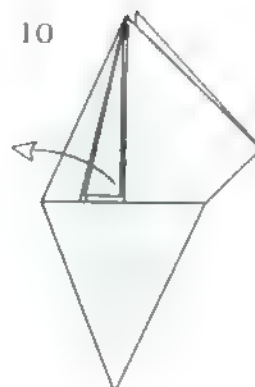
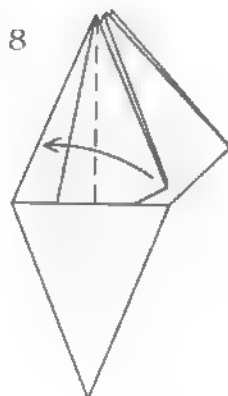
The weevil is a member of the snout beetle family. It has a hard body and a long head pointing downward. This insect is a pest which does much damage to grain, cotton, nut, and other crops. It is about $\frac{1}{16}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long. Most are gray, black, or brown, but some are bright blue and green.

Begin with the Insect Base (page 90).

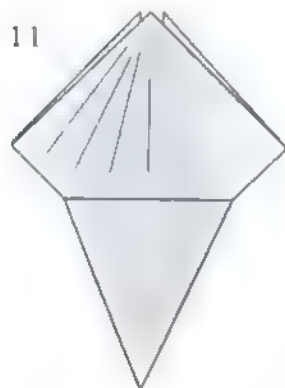




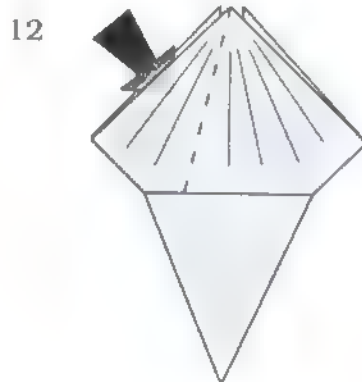
Fold A-B to line A-C



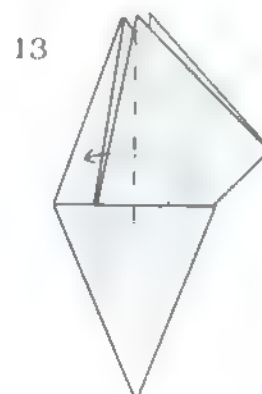
Unfold



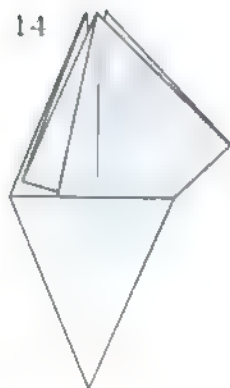
Repeat steps 7-10
on the right.



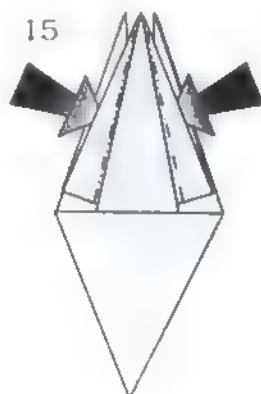
Reverse-fold.



Reverse-fold



Repeat steps 12-13
on the right

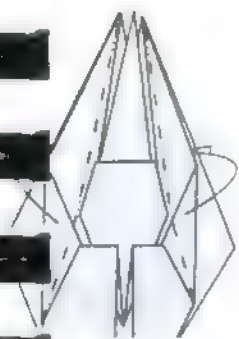


Reverse folds

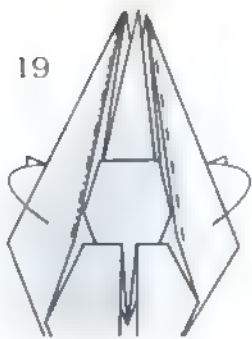


Place the darker
grey paper above

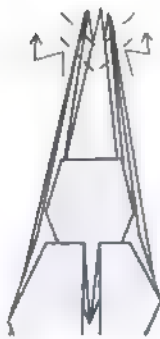




19



20

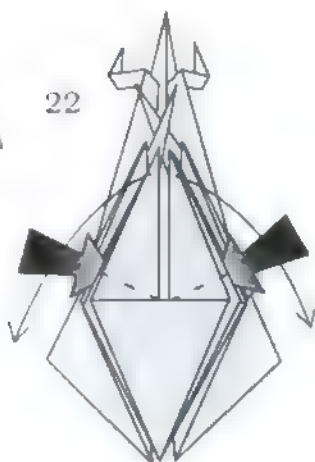


21



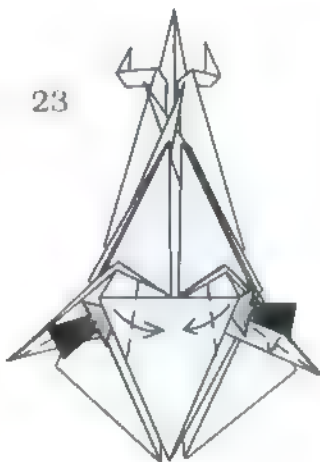
Reverse folds

22



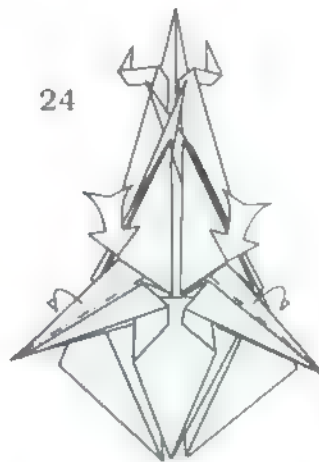
Reverse folds

23

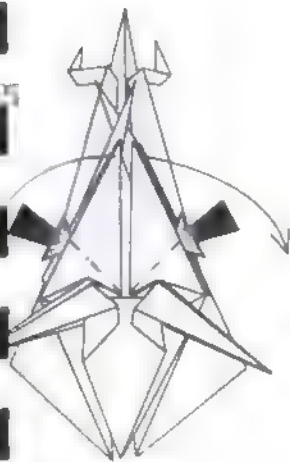


Squash folds

24

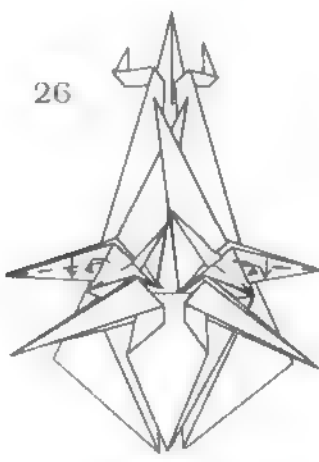


Reverse folds



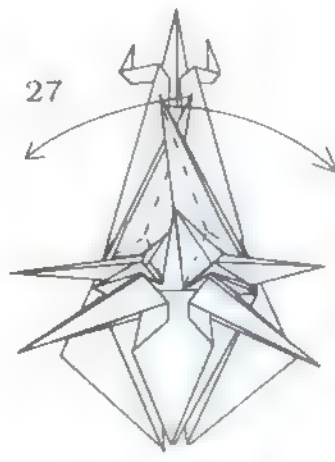
Reverse folds

26

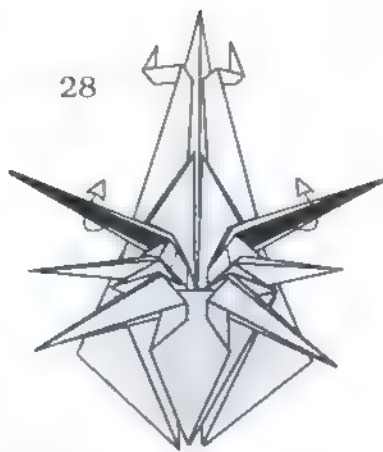


Reverse folds,
repeat behind

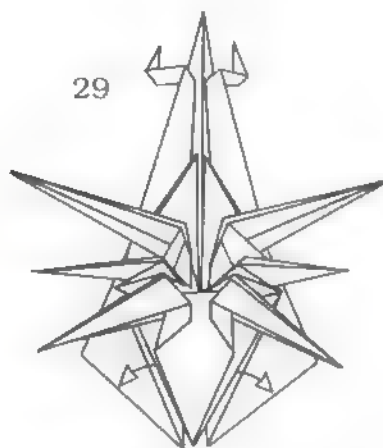
27



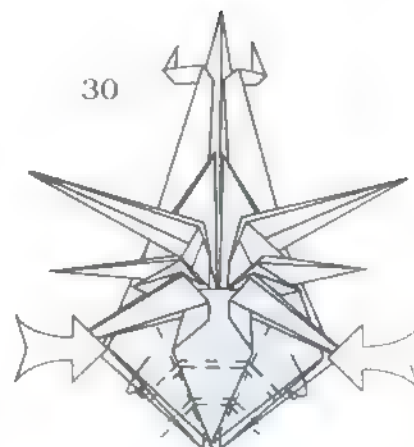
Double rabbit ear
the two front legs



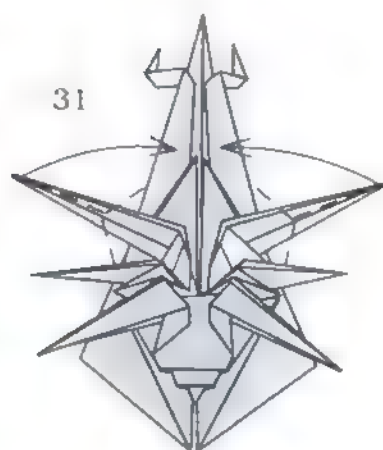
Pull out the top layers,
repeat behind.



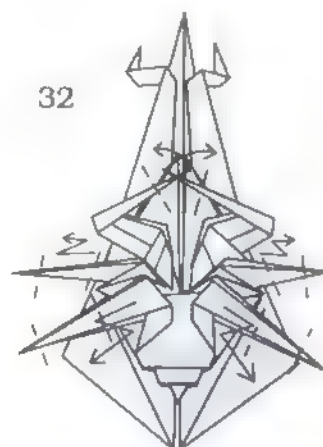
Pull out some paper.



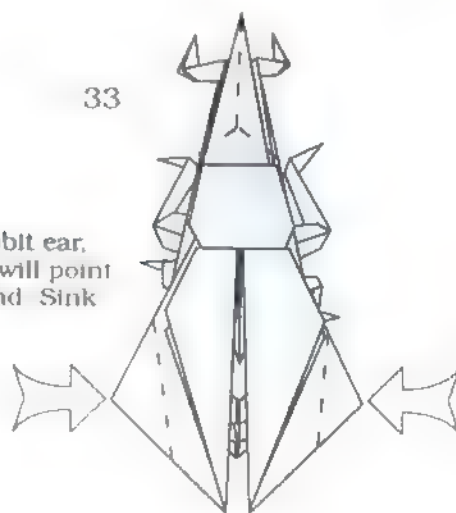
Shape the tail



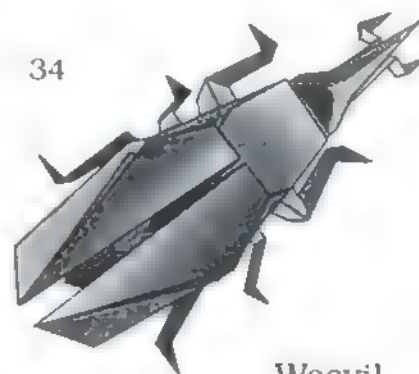
Rabbit-ear the front legs.



Shape the legs with simple
mountain and valley folds



By folding the rabbit ear,
the weevil's head will point
towards the ground. Sink
the wings



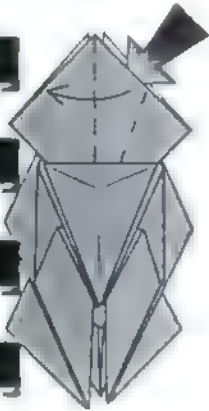
Weevil

Asparagus Beetle

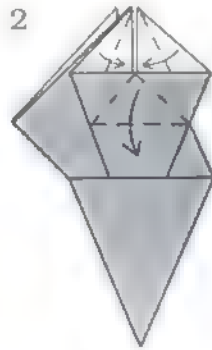
This is a species of the leaf beetle family. The adult and its larvae cause much damage to the asparagus plant. The adults hibernate in old asparagus stalks. In the spring they come out and feed on the young shoots of the new asparagus. Then the female lays tiny black eggs on the stalk. The beetles, about six millimeters long, are blue and black and have yellow spots on their wings, and have a reddish thorax.



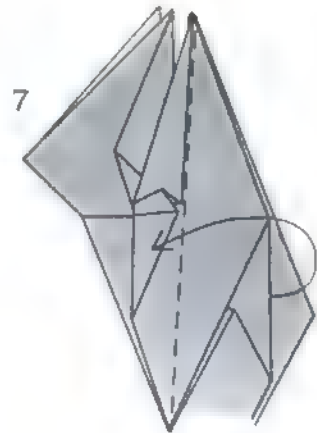
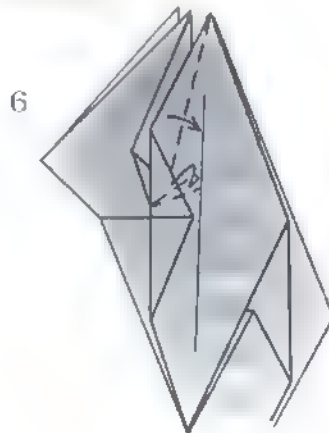
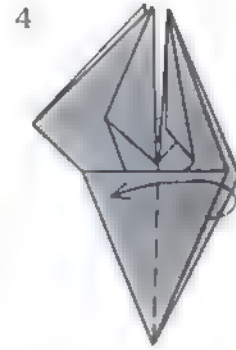
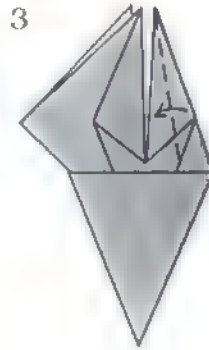
Begin with step 7 of the weevil (page 96)

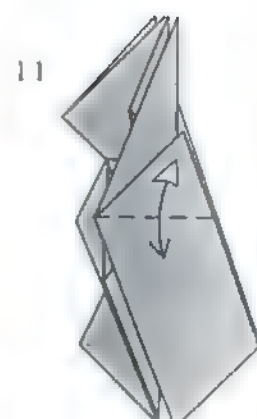
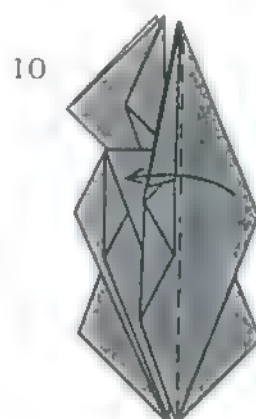
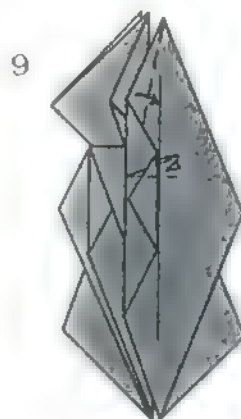
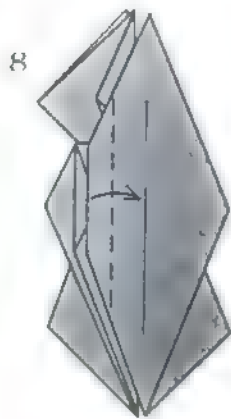


Squash fold

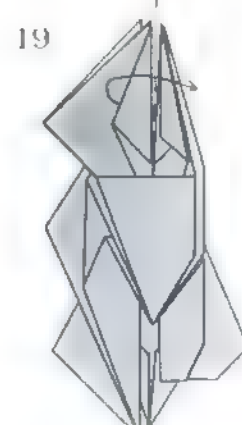
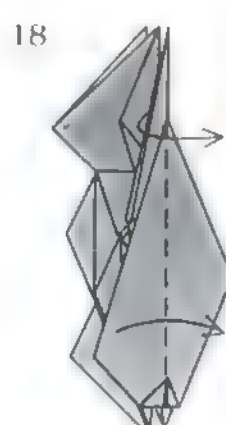
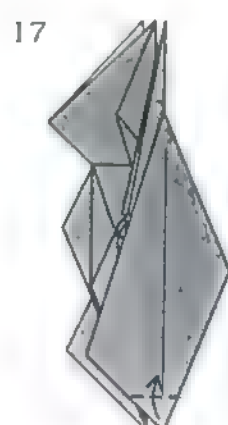
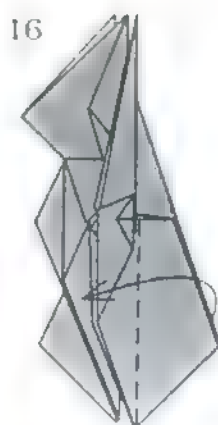
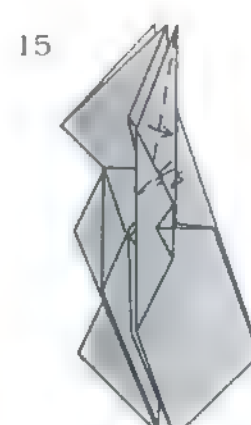
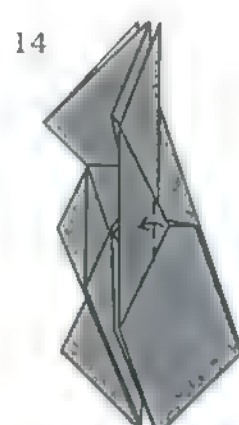
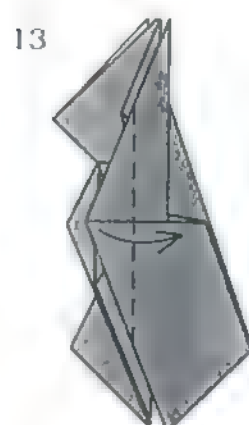
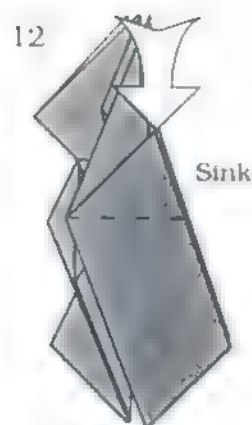


Petal-fold

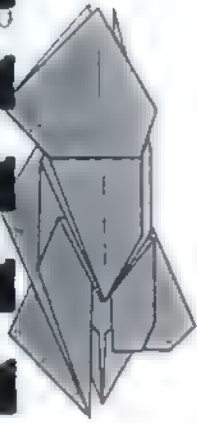




Fold and unfold

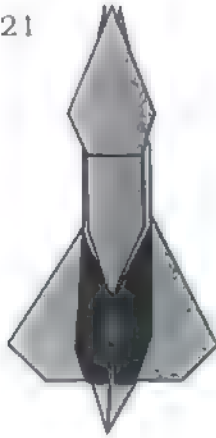


20



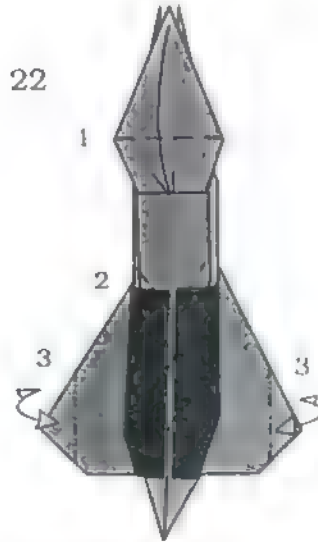
Repeat steps
19 on the left

21



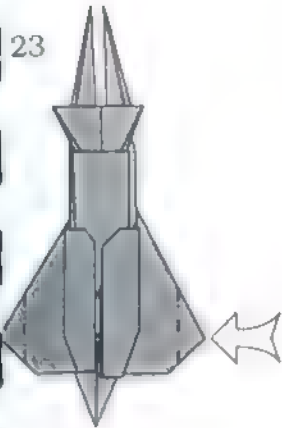
Place the darker
paper on top.

22



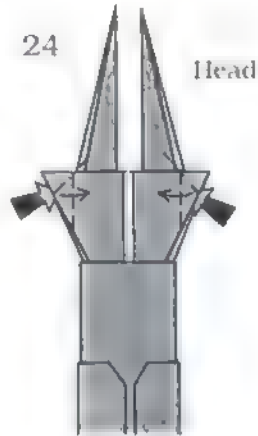
1. Tuck inside.
2. Fold behind
3. Fold behind and unfold

23



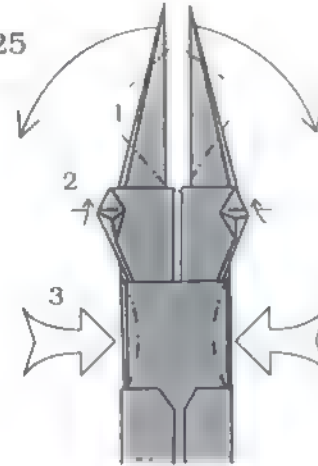
Sink.

24



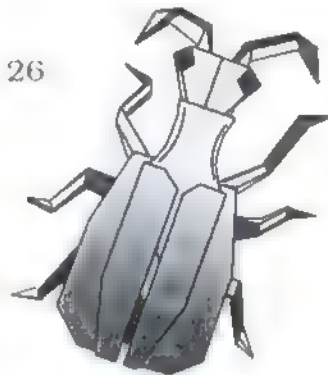
Squash-fold
the eyes

25



1. Shape the antennae
with reverse folds
2. Fold the eyes
3. Make the neck
three-dimensional

26

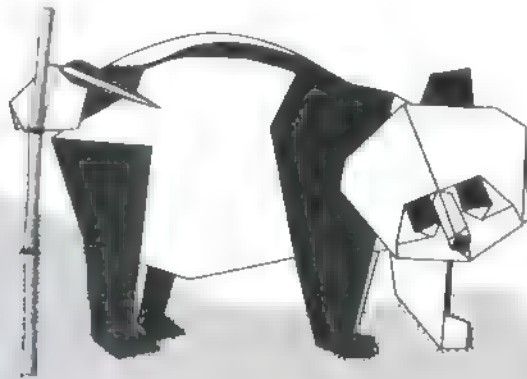


Asparagus beetle

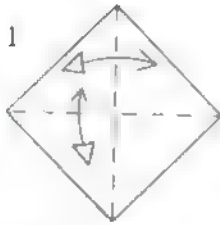
the legs and tail as in
the weevil (steps 22-32 of the
weevil) but treat the front legs
as other ones (that is,
steps 28 and 31)

Origami Sculptures

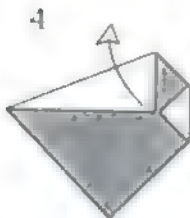
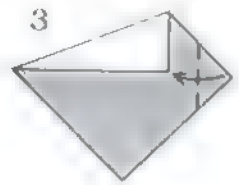
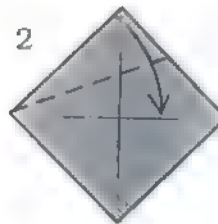
Panda



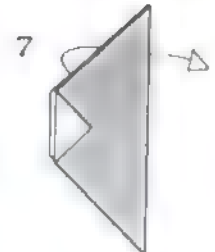
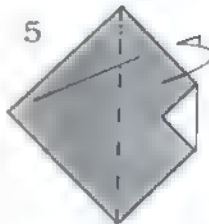
The Giant Panda is a rare animal found in dense bamboo jungles in Western China and Tibet at elevations of 6000 to 14000 feet. Adults are about six feet long and weigh 300 pounds. In its environment of snow and black rocks, its white and black coloring acts as a camouflage. It is agile and can climb trees. This nocturnal mammal spends more than half its day eating large amounts of bamboo shoots, other plants, and sometimes small animals.



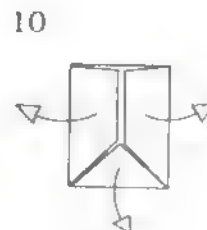
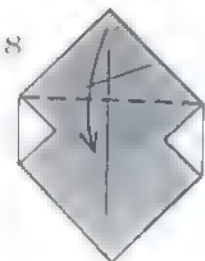
Fold and unfold along the diagonals.



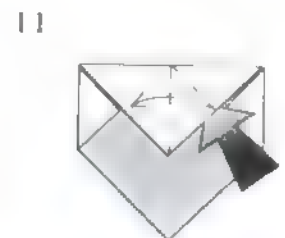
Unfold



Unfold

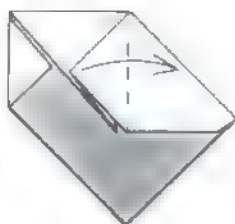


Unfold.

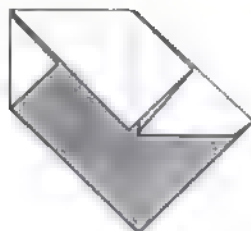


Squash fold

12

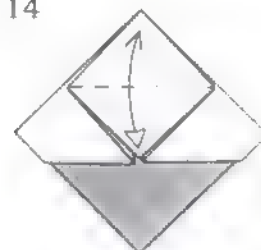


13



Repeat steps
11-12 on the left.

14



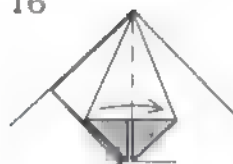
Fold up and unfold

15

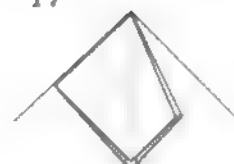


Squash fold

16

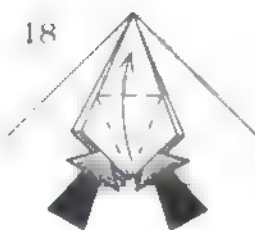


17



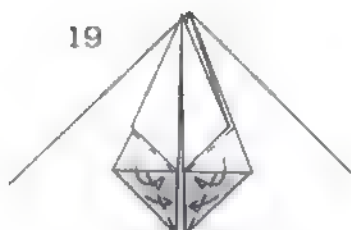
Repeat steps
15-16 on the left

18



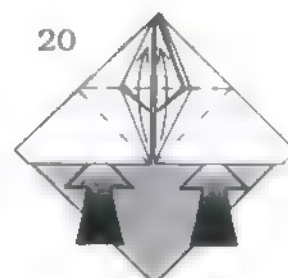
Petal-fold.

19



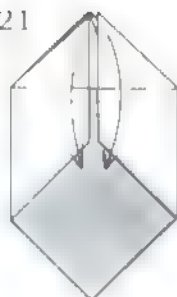
Reverse folds

20



Squash folds

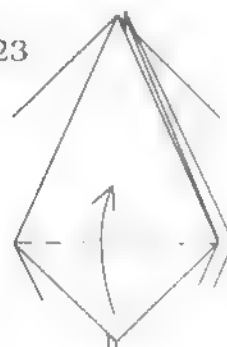
21



22

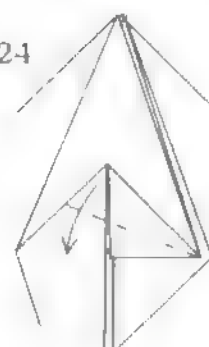


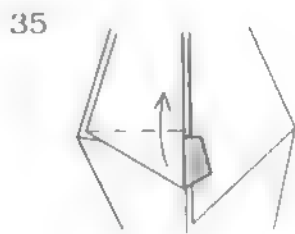
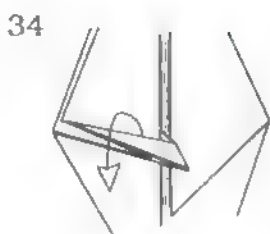
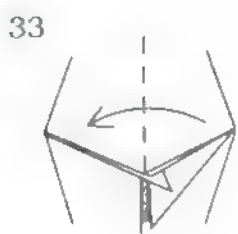
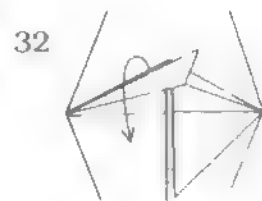
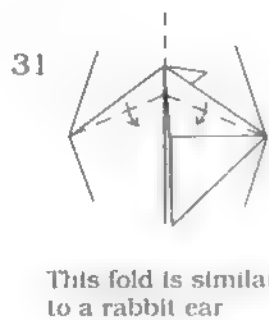
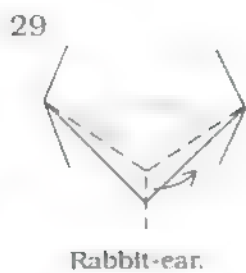
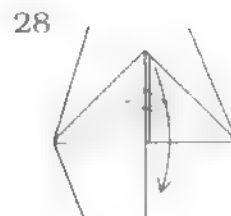
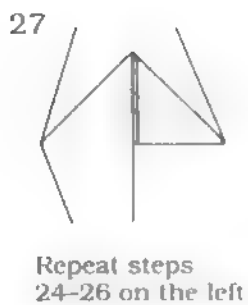
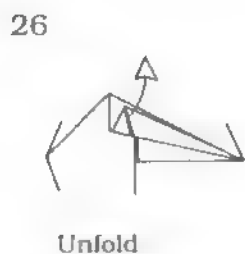
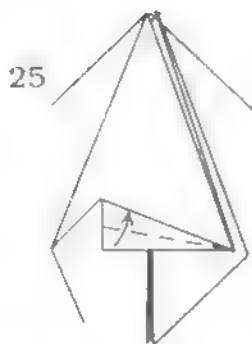
23



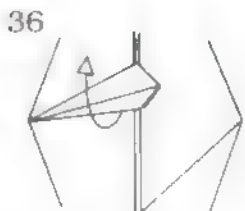
Formation
of the ears

24

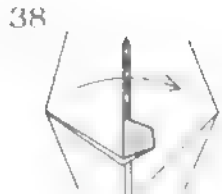
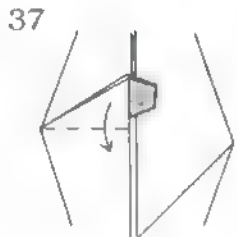


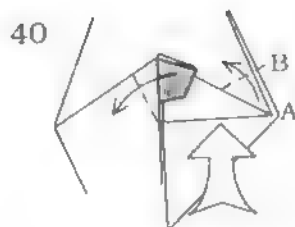
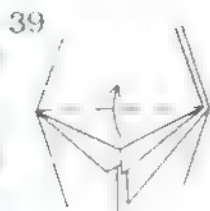


Unlock some paper

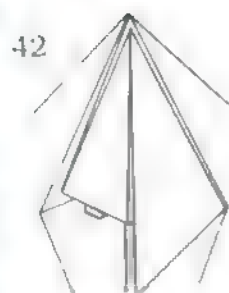
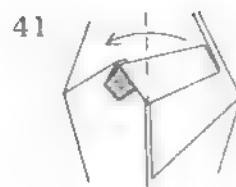


Unlock some paper

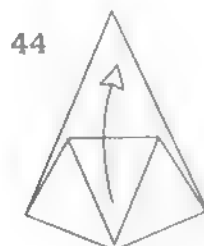
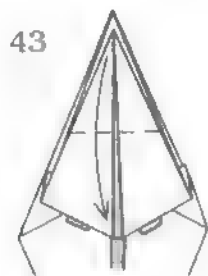




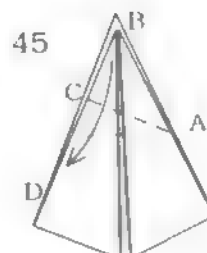
Squash-fold so A falls along line A-B.



Form the other ear (repeat steps 22-41 on the right)



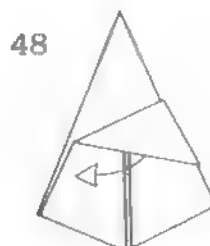
Unfold.



Using A as a guide, fold B down so it will be on the line C-D.



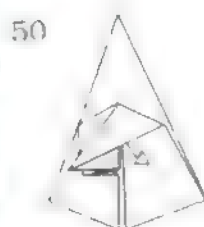
Unfold



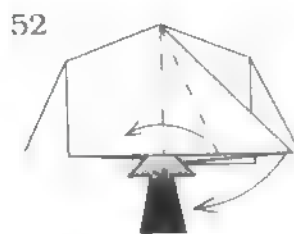
Pull out some paper.



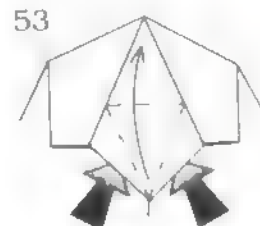
Squash-fold



Pull out some paper

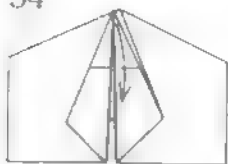


Squash fold

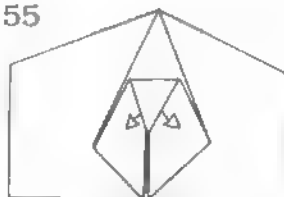


Petal fold

54

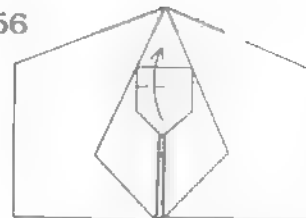


55



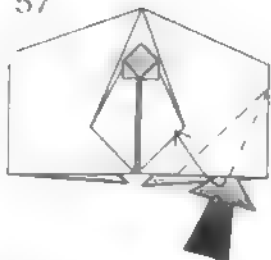
Pull out some paper

56



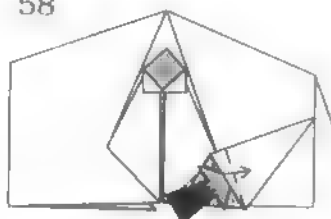
Formation of the nose

57



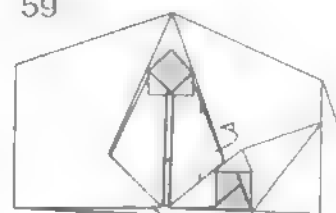
Squash-fold to begin forming the eyes.

58



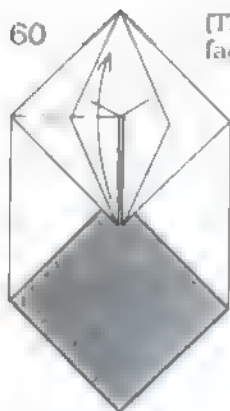
Squash-fold.

59



Repeat steps 57-59 on the left

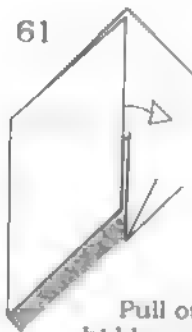
60



(The details on the face are not drawn.)

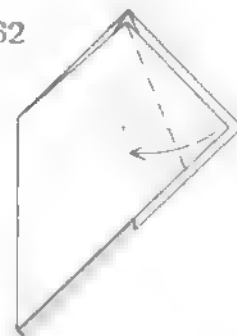
The front legs will now be formed.

61

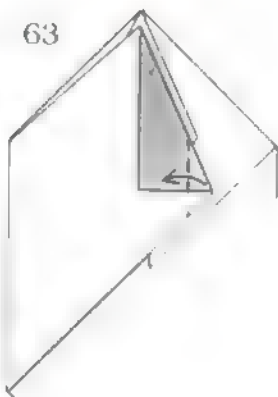


Pull out the hidden corner

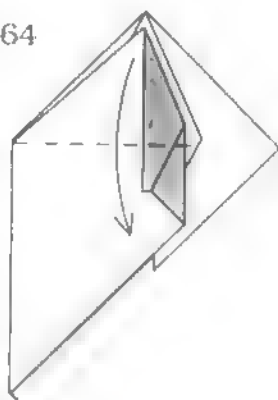
62



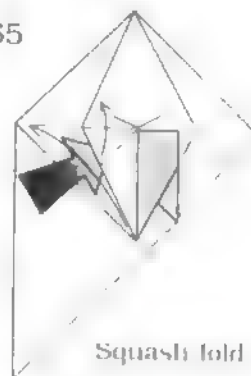
63



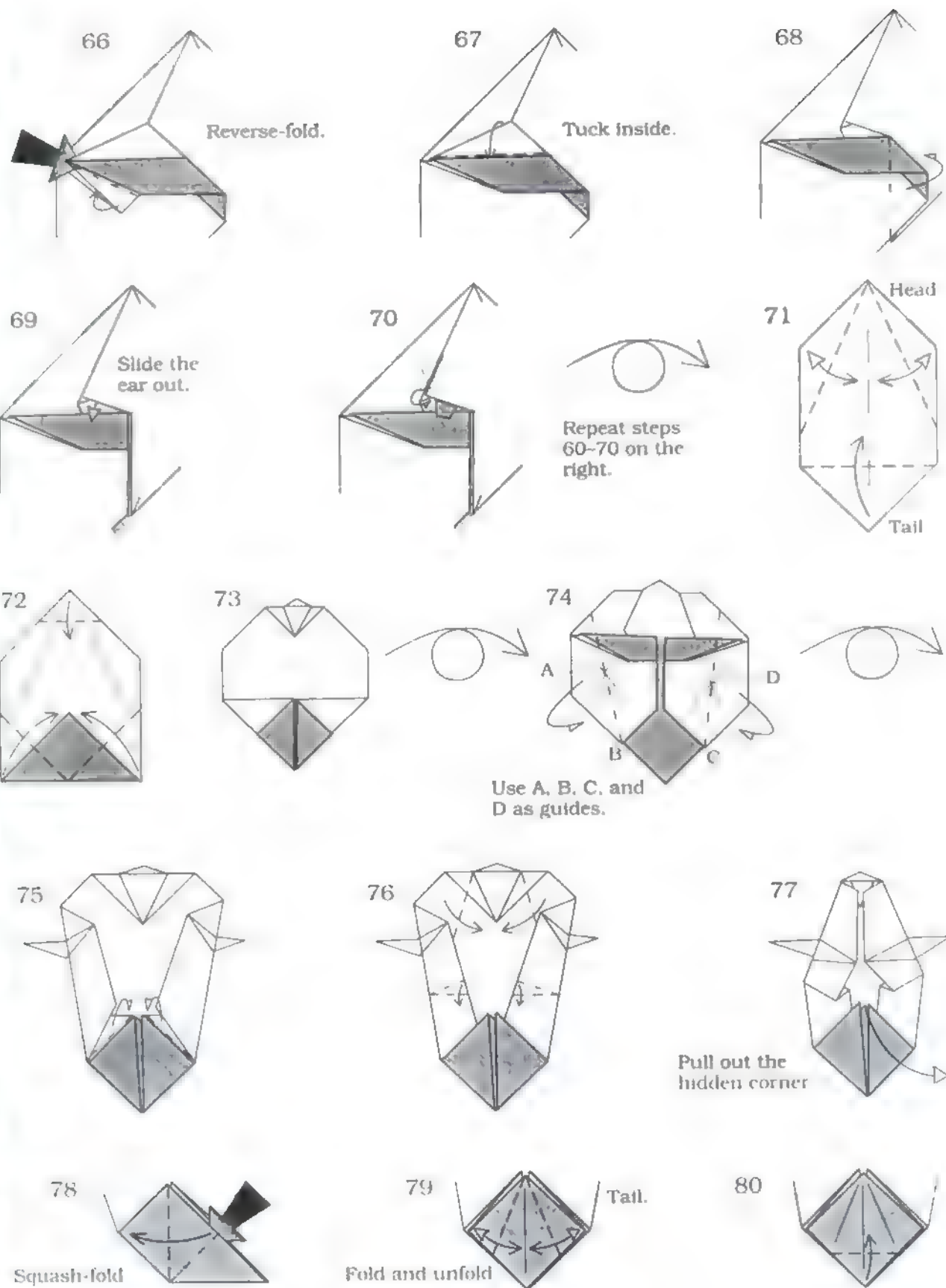
64



65



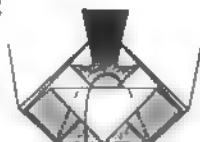
Squash fold



81

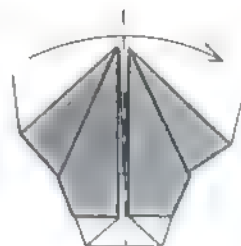


82

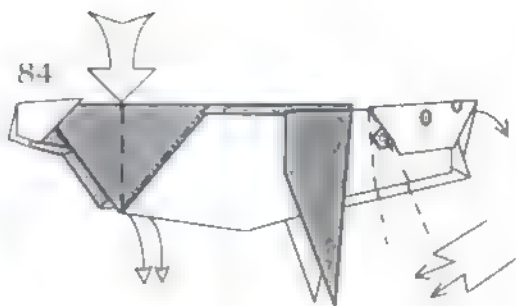


Petal-fold

83

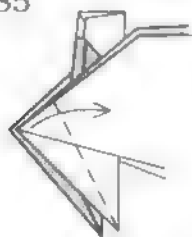


84



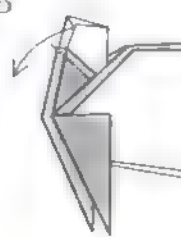
Fold the back legs down
and crimp fold the neck.

85



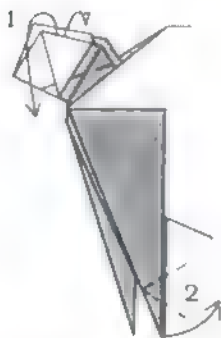
Repeat behind.

86



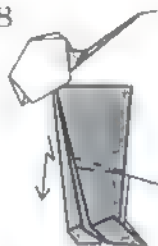
Reverse-fold

87



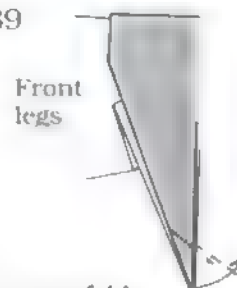
1. Outside-reverse-fold the tail.
2. Pull some paper out to form
the foot. Repeat behind.

88



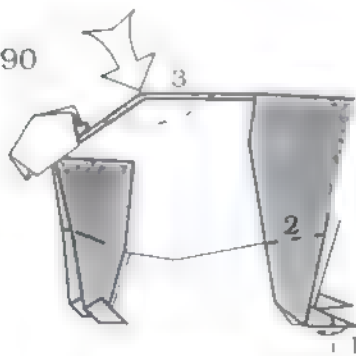
Crimp-fold,
repeat behind.

89



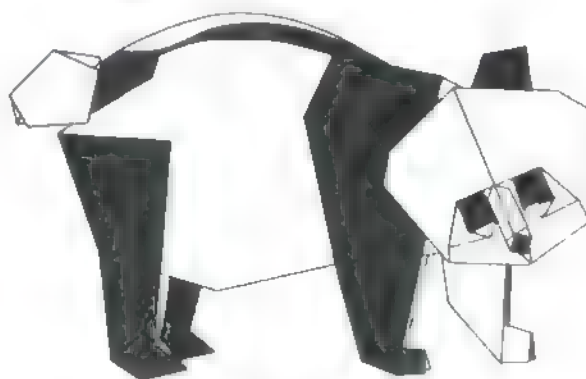
Reverse-fold,
repeat behind

90



1 Reverse-fold
Repeat behind
2 Bend at the knee
Repeat behind
3 Shape the back

91



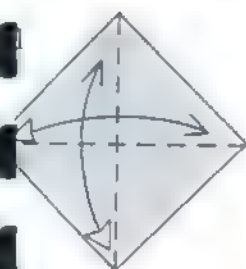
Panda

Elephant



The largest and most powerful living land animals, elephants are six to eleven feet tall and can weigh six tons or more. The trunk is an elongated upper lip and nose. Elephants use their trunks for gathering food, drinking, smelling, fighting, throwing dust and water over their bodies, and making trumpeting sounds. They wave their trunks around to pick up faint smells.

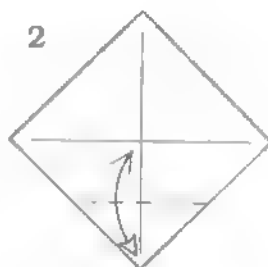
Elephants live in Asian and African tropics and travel in herds of a hundred or more. They eat about 500 pounds of leaves, twigs, roots, and fruits and drink 50 gallons of water a day. They can run at 25 miles an hour and are good swimmers. Though large and powerful they are gentle and graceful.



Fold and unfold along the diagonals.

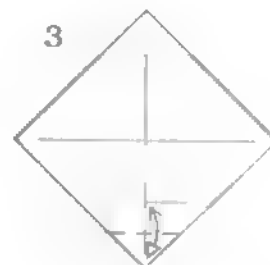


2

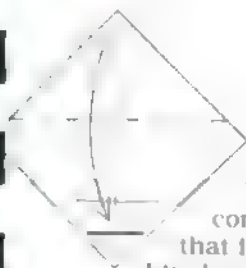


Crease lightly as you fold the bottom corner to the center and unfold

3



Fold to the crease and unfold

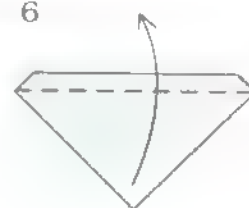


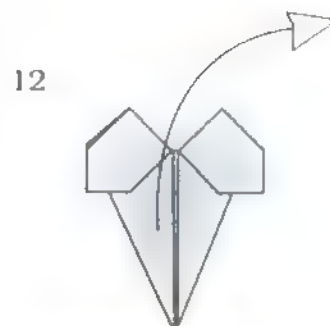
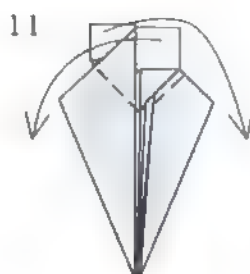
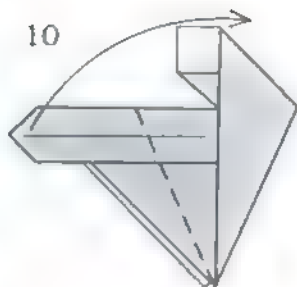
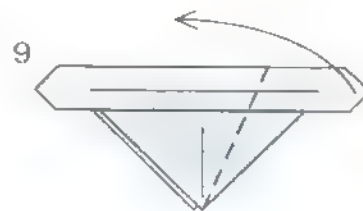
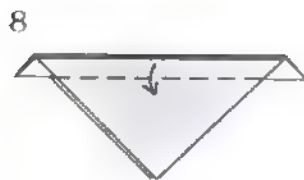
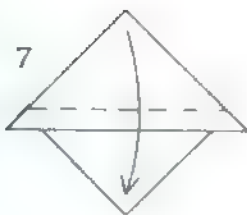
Fold the top corner down so that it is just a tiny bit above the bold line

5

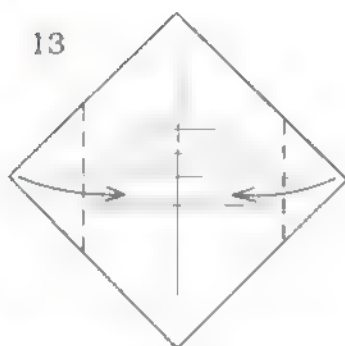


6

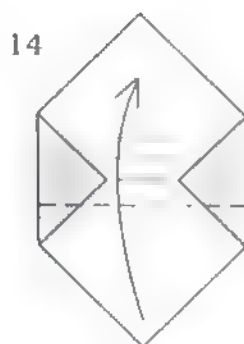




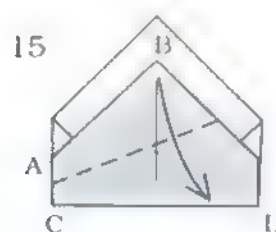
Unfold everything



Note that there are two horizontal lines above the center and one horizontal line below. Fold on the existing creases



Fold up on the existing crease



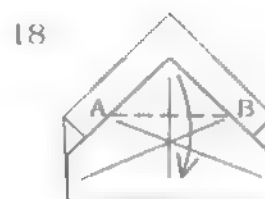
Fold down so that the corners A and B lie along the line C-D



Unfold.

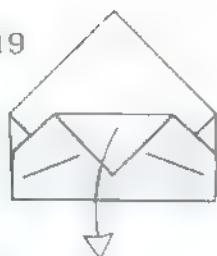


Fold and unfold.



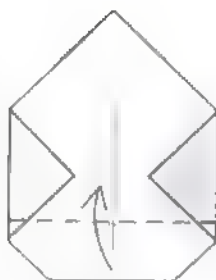
Use A and B as guides

19



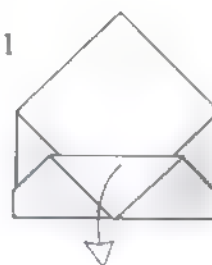
Unfold.

20



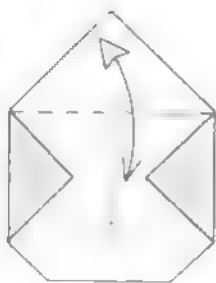
Use the hidden corner as a guide

21



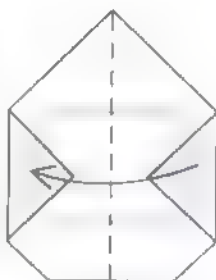
Unfold

22



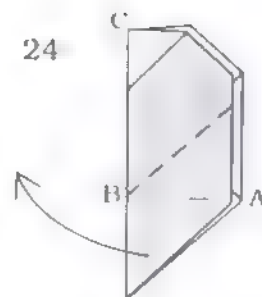
Fold down and unfold.

23



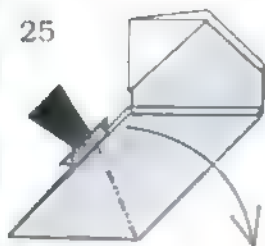
Rotate the model.

24



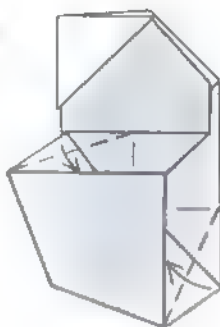
Fold so that line A-B falls along C-B

25

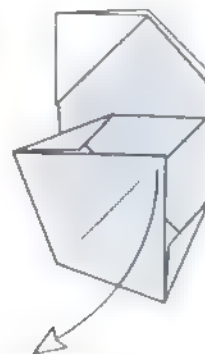


Squash-fold.

26

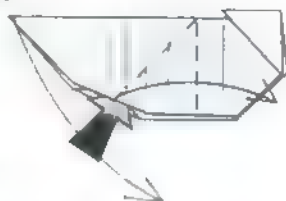


27



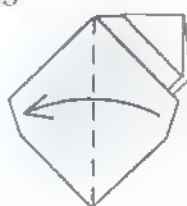
Unfold and rotate the model

28

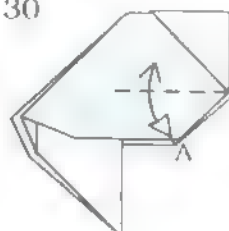


Squash-fold.

29

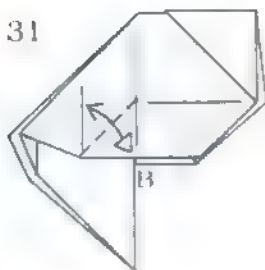


30



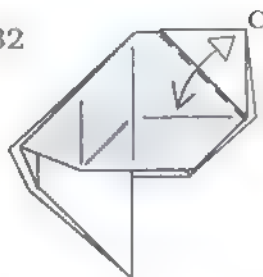
Fold point A up and unfold. Repeat behind

31



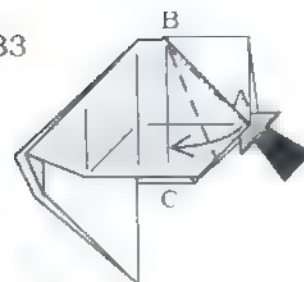
Fold B up and to the left. Unfold and repeat behind

32



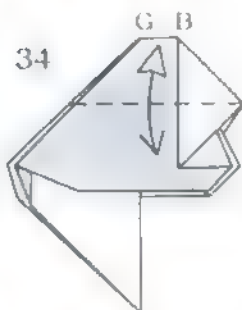
Fold C down and to the left. Unfold

33



Crimp fold corner A to lie on the line B

34



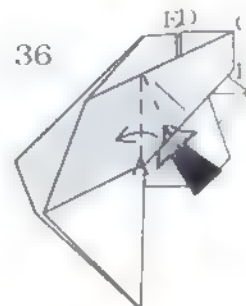
Fold line G-B down. Unfold

35



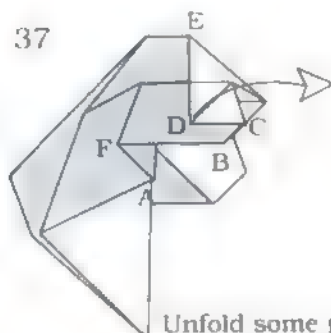
Squash-fold D to E. A will fall on the line H-I.

36



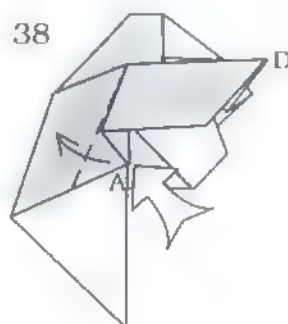
Squash-fold point F to the left

37

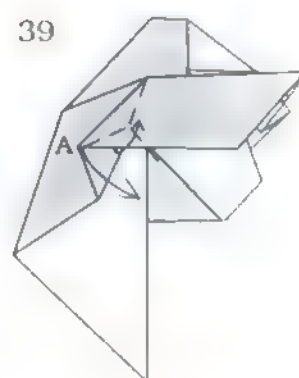


Unfold some paper to pull out corner D

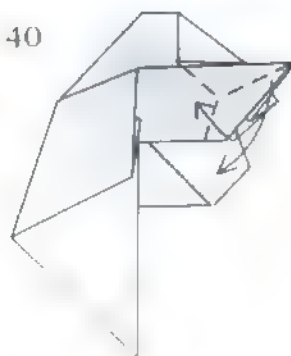
38



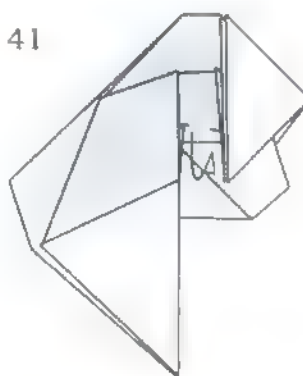
39



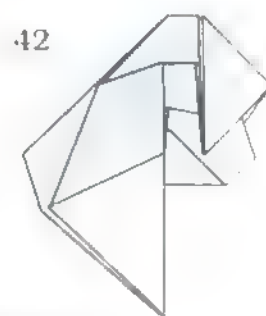
40



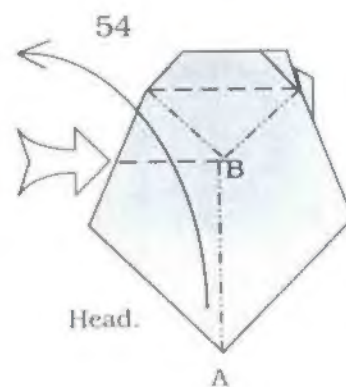
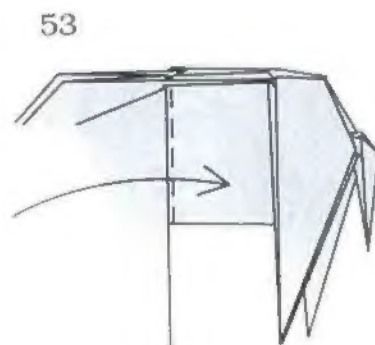
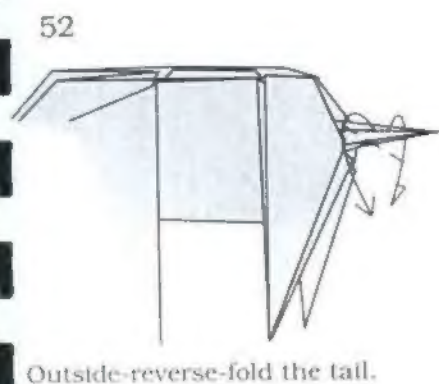
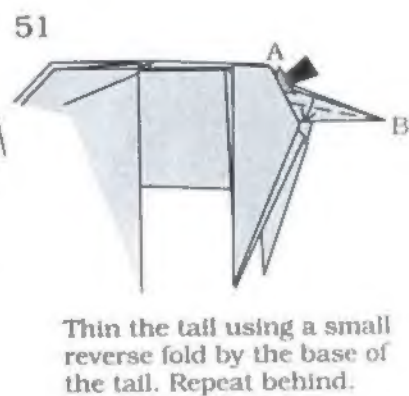
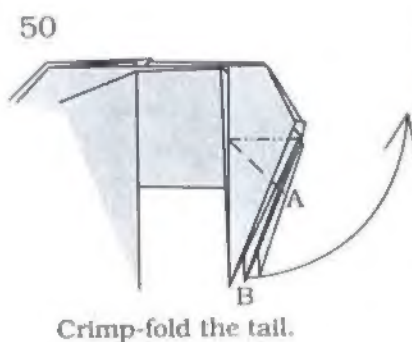
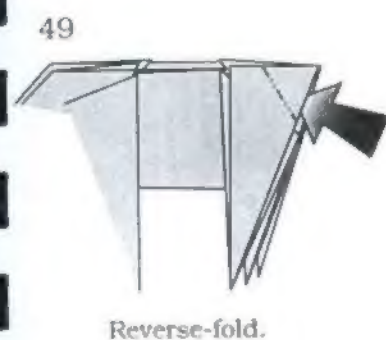
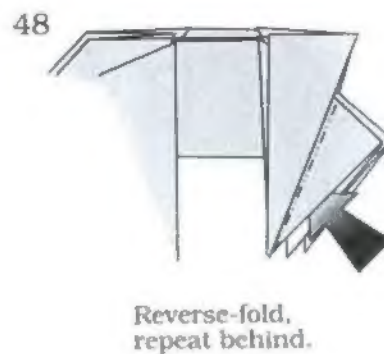
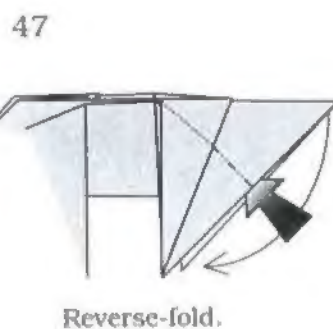
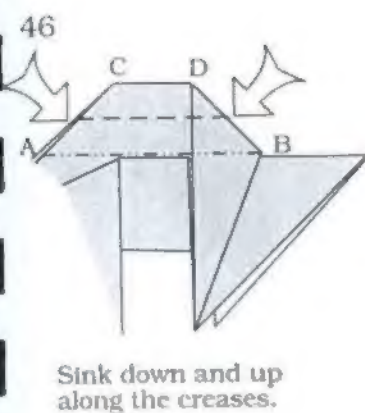
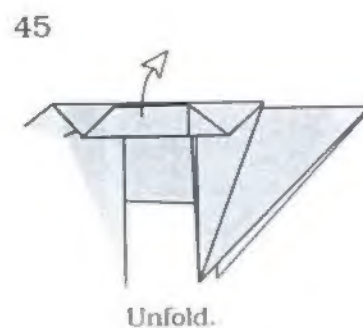
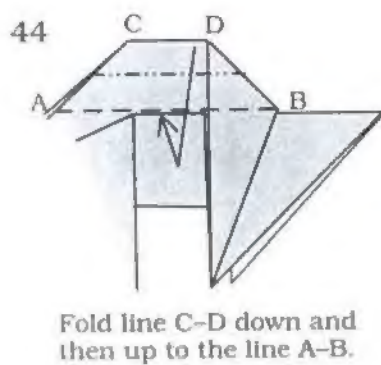
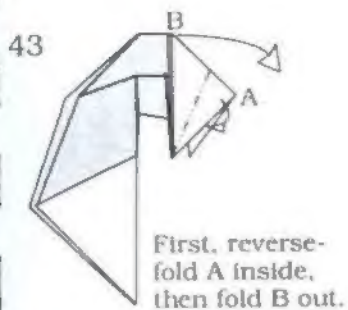
41

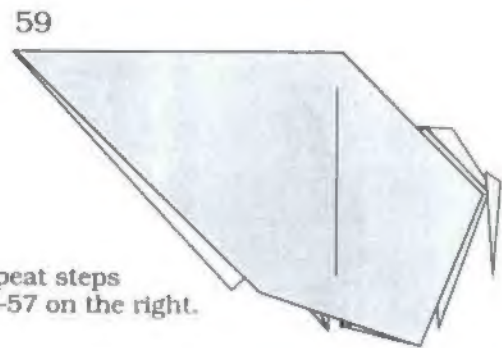
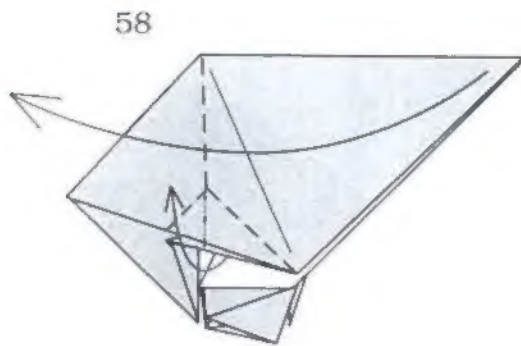
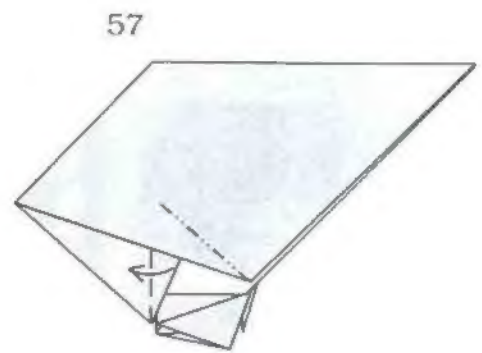
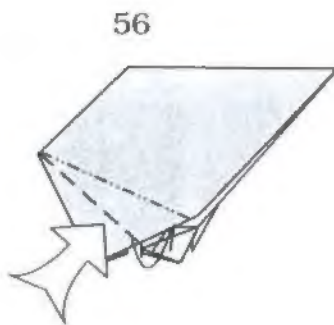
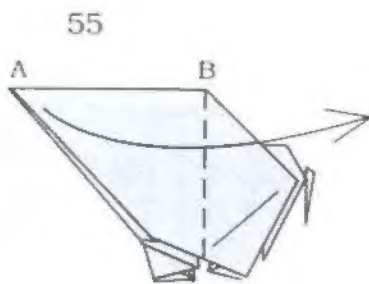


42

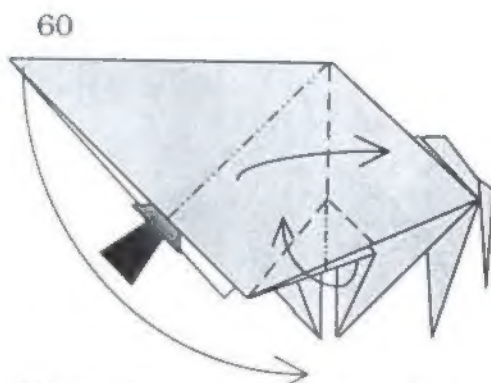


Repeat steps 35-41 behind

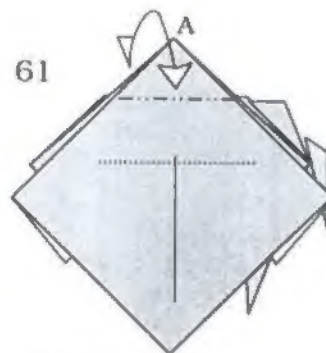




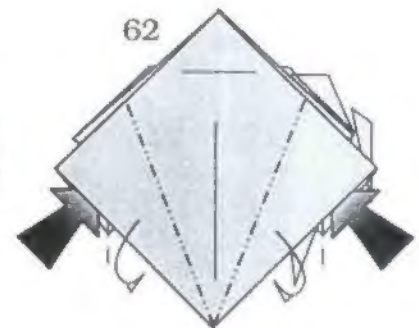
Repeat steps
56-57 on the right.



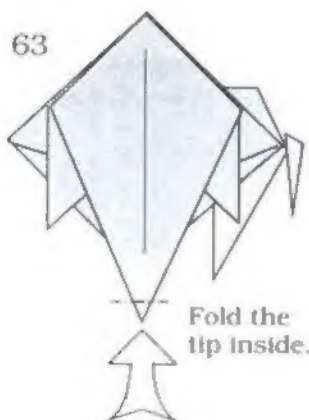
This fold is similar to a squash fold.



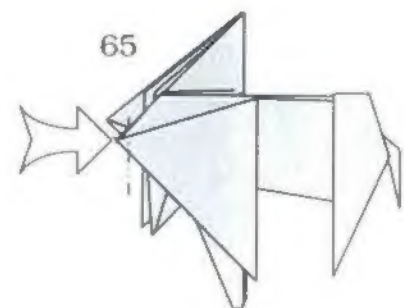
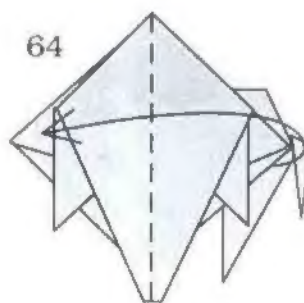
Fold the corner A
behind so it meets the
x-ray line. Unfold.



Reverse folds.



Fold the
tip inside.



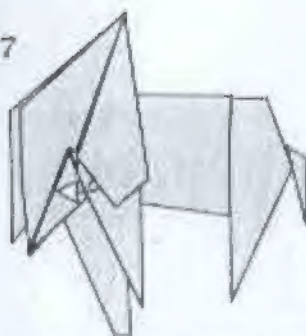
There are no guide lines for
this sink. Repeat behind.

66



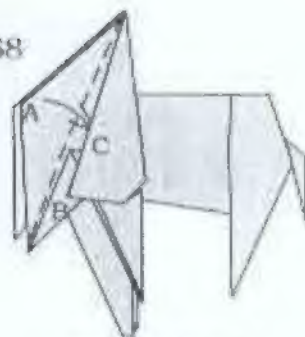
Rabbit-ear.
Repeat behind.

67



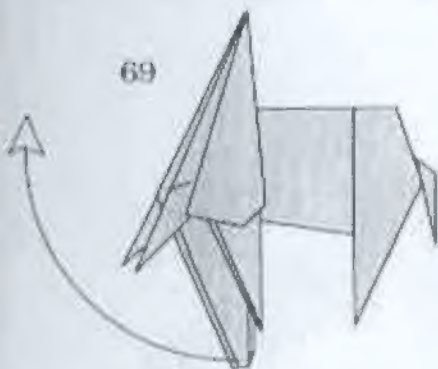
Pull out the bottom of the ears.
(Repeat behind.) Perhaps you can
skip this step since it is really easier
to go from step 66 to 68 directly.

68



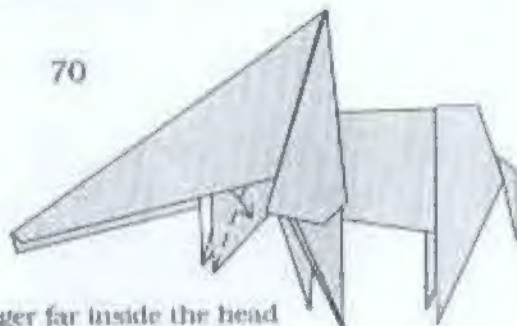
Fold the layer A
above B but below
C. Repeat behind.

69



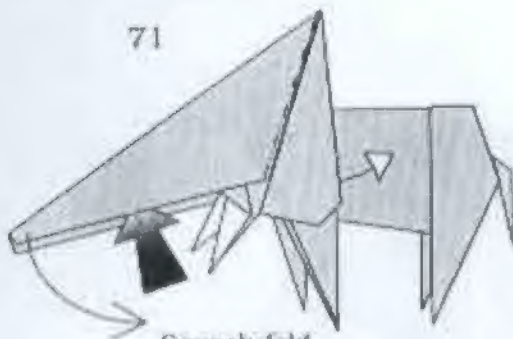
Pull out the trunk.

70



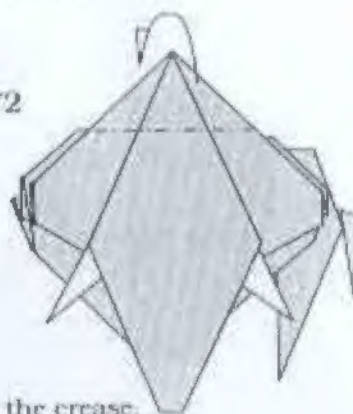
Place your finger far inside the head
to fold the layer in half so the tusk
will be white. Repeat behind.

71



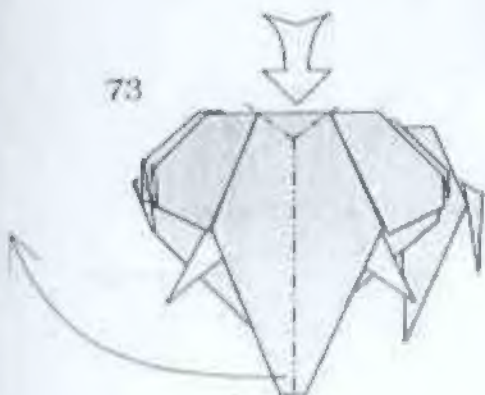
Squash-fold.

72

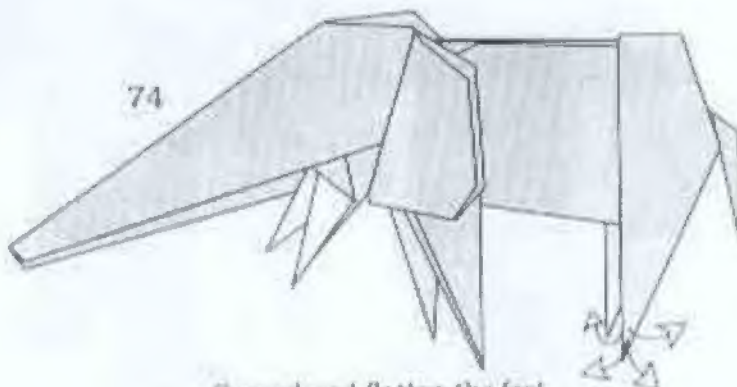


Tuck along the crease.

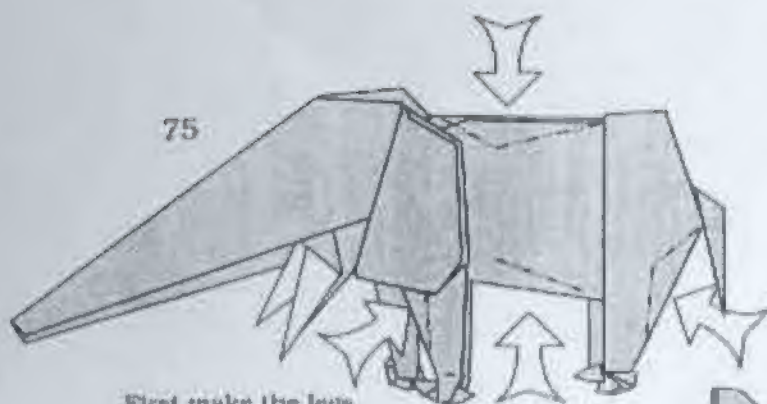
73



74



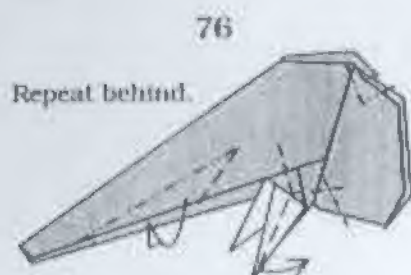
Spread and flatten the feet.



75
First make the legs
three-dimensional,
then the body.



View of the
bottom of a foot.

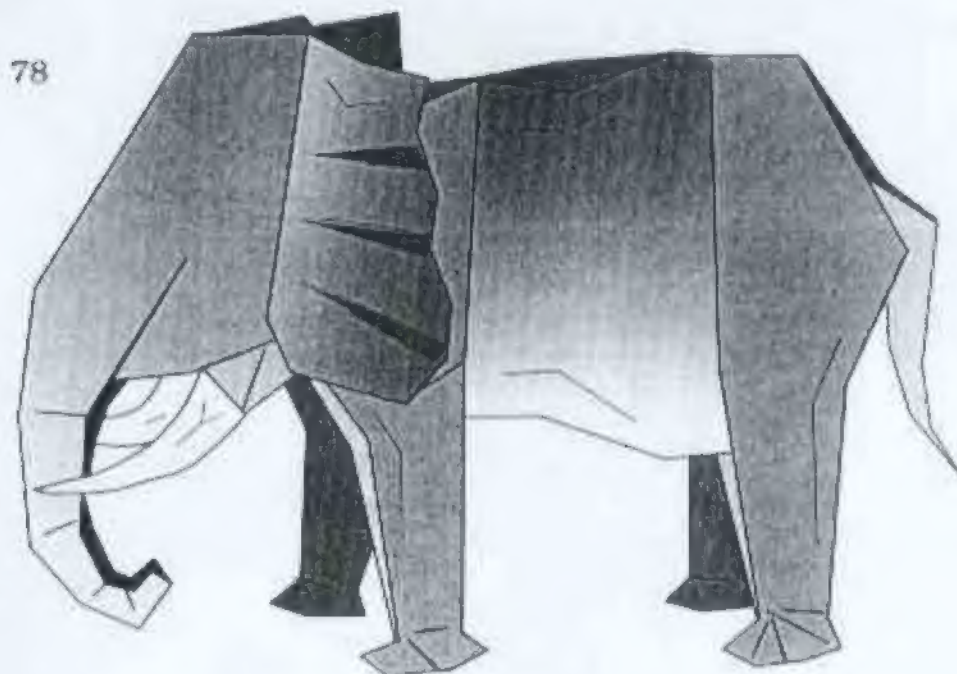


76
Repeat behind.

Rabbit-ear the tusks.



77
Shape the ears,
tusks, and trunk.



78
Elephant